

The Enterprise.

VOL. 9.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1904.

NO. 41.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
6:02 A. M. Daily.	
7:26 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.	
9:39 A. M. Daily.	
12:39 P. M. Daily.	
5:03 P. M. Daily.	
5:54 P. M. Daily.	
9:12 P. M. Daily.	
SOUTH.	
6:45 A. M. Daily.	
7:33 A. M. Daily.	
12:03 P. M. Daily.	
4:05 P. M. Daily.	
7:03 P. M. Daily.	
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)	

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R. TIME TABLE

Leave Fifth and Market Sts., S. F.	Leave San Mateo
6:00 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to 6:30 p. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 6:30 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
7:30 " "	9:00 " "
8:30 " "	10:30 " "
9:30 " "	11:30 " "
10:30 " "	12:00 " "
11:30 " "	12:42 a. m.

TIME TABLE South San Francisco R. R. & Power Co.

Leave Holy Cross	Leave Packing House
5:30 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to 6:30 p. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 6:30 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
7:30 " "	9:30 " "
8:30 " "	10:30 " "
9:30 " "	11:30 " "
10:30 " "	12:30 a. m.
11:30 " "	12:35 a. m.

Cars pass Post Office every thirty minutes, 15 minutes before and 12 minutes after the even hours, from 5:42 a. m. to 4:42 p. m. The last "suburban car," leaving Fifth and Market Sts., S. F., at 11:30 p. m., connects at Holy Cross at 12:15 a. m. with last car for South San Francisco.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.	A. M.	P. M.
From the North.	6:45	12:05
" " South.		4:05

MAIL CLOSES.	A. M.	P. M.
North.	6:35	12:09
" " South.		3:54
South.	6:15	3:35
" " "	11:35	

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Combes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

Catholic Church Services will be held every Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Catholic Church.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

John A. H. Baker	Redwood City
E. P. Chamberlain	Redwood City
E. M. Johnson	Redwood City
J. L. Butler	Redwood City
D. Hayward	Redwood City
H. W. Schaberg	Redwood City
John F. Johnston	Redwood City
J. H. Mausfield	Redwood City
Geo. Barker	Redwood City
Miss Rita M. Tilton	Redwood City
RE. Crowe	Redwood City
A. B. Gilbert	Redwood City

Suicide of Ohio Banker.

Newark, O.—The body of W. G. Taefel, president of the Newark Savings Bank and supreme secretary of the American Insurance Union, has been found in the Licking river. He left a note saying he was innocent of wrong in the bank failure, but was ruined financially and had therefore determined to kill himself.

Big Philadelphia Fire.

Philadelphia.—The group of four buildings of the Ornamental Terra Cotta Works, at Wissahickon avenue and Bristol streets, was totally destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$150,000.

CONDENSED NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

Interesting Occurrences Specially Selected and Boiled Down Into Short Items.

HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK

Current Events Related in Dispatches From Many Correspondents In Various Parts of the West.

The Prohibition State Convention will be held at San Jose August 26th for the purpose of nominating ten Presidential electors.

A business men's promotion committee has been organized at Healdsburg for the purpose of advertising and improving the city.

J. M. Welsh of Stockton, president of the San Joaquin Valley Bank and manager of the Stockton Milling Company, died last week after a lingering illness. His estate is worth \$1,000,000.

Stephen Arana, who threw a piece of wood through the window of a Southern Pacific car at Santa Cruz and injured a woman passenger, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the County Jail.

Patrick Walsh, a stevedore residing at 521 Bryant street, San Francisco, was fatally injured by falling from the deck of the steamer Mongolia to the bottom of the steamer's ninth hatch, and received a fractured skull.

Byrd Surby of Oak Flat, who was with the Government Fish Commission on the summit of Mount Whitney, was struck by lightning and killed. It is said to be the first death from lightning that ever occurred on Mount Whitney.

A gang of robbers who have been making their headquarters in the Canado del Oro of the Catalina Mountains, Arizona, rode up to the Bayless ranch, thirty miles north of Tucson, Monday, and robbed four men of their watches and \$200 in money.

Acting Governor Alden Anderson granted Thomas Griffin, who had served five years in San Quentin Prison, a pardon. Griffin was released in 1901 but was not restored to citizenship, and the issuance of the pardon was a formality followed to cover the oversight.

Thomas Love, foreman of the Salt Lake construction work, died at the hospital in San Bernardino, where he had been taken delirious from exposure to the heat of the desert. He had lost his bearings and when found was unconscious and almost nude, his body being covered with great sun blisters.

Emily Meyer, a girl employed at the factory of the California Canning Association in Oakland, bit her tongue almost completely off as the result of a fall in the cannery. Her lower lip was also terribly bitten and her jaw was fractured by the fall. Sixteen stitches were required to close the wound.

Albert J. Cox Jr., 4 years old, was knocked down and instantly killed by a trolley car in front of his home, 1036 Folsom street, San Francisco. He had been sent across the street by his mother to buy some groceries and was prevented from seeing the car by a load of hay that chanced to be passing at the time.

J. H. Goodman and Jesus Martinez, a Mexican, fell four hundred feet from the top to the bottom of the Pittsburgh and Hecla shaft, near Bisbee, A. T., and both were instantly killed. The accident was due to the swaying of the bucket in which they had just entered for the purpose of descending to the bottom of the shaft.

The Castellar-street Schoolhouse, at the corner of Castellar and College streets, Los Angeles, was totally destroyed by fire last week. The loss is conservatively estimated at \$18,000, though the original cost of the building, was greatly in excess of this amount. The loss is partially covered by insurance, which is \$11,000 on the building and \$1050 on its contents.

Sonoma county's hop crop this year is placed at 20,000 bales, a conservative estimate, and a considerable increase over the previous season. The present season has been a splendid one for hops, the cool weather holding the blooms back properly. The

yield of the State is estimated at about 55,000 bales, and Sonoma county will furnish more than one-third of the amount.

Careless hunters who started a fire on a ranch of A. Tomassi, in Alexander valley, Sonoma county, will be prosecuted and compelled to pay for the damage done. A large tree on the ranch was set on fire and this was communicated to the adjoining brush and stubble. More than twenty acres were burned over before the fire was subdued, and considerable fencing was also destroyed.

A remitter from the Supreme Court in the vaccination case has reached the County Clerk of San Diego county, affirming the decision of the lower court that the vaccination law is constitutional. W. D. French brought suit because his four children had been excluded from the schools on account of not being vaccinated. The lower court sustained the action of the board and the teacher and the case was appealed.

The Governor's office at Phoenix, A. T., has been advised that the Secretary of the Interior had ordered the opening of Black Mesa and the San Francisco mountain forest reserves to live stock in order to afford temporary relief to the stock men of the northern counties of the Territory. Governor Brodie advised the secretary of the desperate conditions of live stock, owing to the prolonged drought, recommending the temporary relief which has been granted.

M. T. Orcutt, a well-known oil man and for three years a resident of Los Angeles, ended his life in a room at a Main-street hotel by taking poison some time last week. His body was found, fully dressed, lying on the bed, by his friend, M. M. Davison, a real estate operator, who had been summoned by a letter written and posted by Orcutt. It is supposed he took strychnine, as a glass containing a powder thought to be that drug was found near the bed. Orcutt was 36 years old.

The blight which laid low all the pear orchards of the Fresno district has struck the pear trees of Shasta county. The statement is made on authority of C. N. Tharsing, a skilled orchardist and member of the Shasta County Horticultural Board. Tharsing says that he has found evidence of the blight in the Anderson district, in that county, where some of the finest and earliest Bartlett pears of the world are grown, as well as in the Stillwater district. Tharsing is warning the orchardists that unless they take prompt action nothing can stay the effects of the blight.

BIG PRICE PUT ON HIS HEAD.

Plot to Abduct a Chinese Refugee Now In New York City.

New York.—The World says: A proclamation has been issued by the Chinese Embassy at Washington denouncing Suan Man, who is a Chinese fugitive under sentence to be beheaded for revolutionary acts and utterances. A reward of \$50,000 is offered for his head. Suan has been in New York for some time. The Chinese Consul-General has put a "hoodoo" on all the residents of Chinatown who have helped to support Suan.

A young Chinese student who arrived here from Canton a fortnight ago said: "Suan Man dare not return to Canton, for he would lose his head. A Chinese reward of \$50,000 is not exorbitant in the case of a condemned revolutionary fugitive. A reward of \$100,000 was once offered for the head of a political refugee by the Dowager Empress."

The proclamation against Suan has been spread broadcast. There is said to be a plot to kidnap him and take him to China.

England Protests Against Seizure.

Port of Spain, Trinidad.—The British Minister at Caracas has strongly protested in the name of the English bondholders against the seizure by the Venezuelan Government of the asphalt lake at Guanaco, the property of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, maintaining that the interests of the bondholders will be menaced unless the lake be immediately restored to the company.

Blind Boy Drowns.

Reno, Nev.—Walter Gow, a blind boy of Winnemucca, was drowned in the Humboldt river while bathing. The accident was witnessed by about twenty persons, who stood on the banks powerless to aid him. The lad, in company with a number of companions, went into the stream together. He was frolicking with his companions when taken with cramps and drowned before aid could reach him.

PACKERS EXPECT TO WIN FIGHT

Armour & Co's Manager Declares That Butchers' Strike Is Nearing the End.

SANGUINE ABOUT FINAL OUTCOME

A Representative of the Department of Commerce and Labor Is Making an Investigation at President's Request.

Chicago.—The meat packers whose union employees are on strike claim to be rapidly filling the places of those who walked out in response to the order of Michael Donnelly, President of the Butchers' Union, and express the belief that the yards will soon resume their normal condition. When asked for the packers' side of the situation Arthur Meeker, general manager of Armour & Co., said:

"The strike may be said to be nearing the end. At the rate we are securing new employees it will be only a matter of a short time now until everything will be in normal condition with us once more. When the butcher workmen repudiated their agreement and renewed the strike, after signing an agreement to submit all grievances to arbitration, we made a special effort to win the fight, and we have been a great deal more successful in our efforts than the most sanguine of the employers had hoped for. The old employees' places have been filled so rapidly that very few of the strikers will ever be able to get back their places, and those who do will come back as individuals."

Another official of Armour & Co. said that the packing firms were doing nearly 80 per cent of their usual business. Police reports of the number of new employees arriving at the yards bore out in a large measure the packers' statements.

Despite these declarations of the packers' representatives the pens at the stockyards are filled with cattle and hogs that buyers make no bid for in the market. According to commission men and officials of the Union Stockyards and Transit Company unsold stock is rapidly accumulating in the pens.

It is on this statement, and what further information their own men have been able to secure, that the strike leaders base their claims that the packers are still badly crippled, notwithstanding statements to the contrary. A considerable number of strike breakers who arrived in Chicago were dissuaded from going to work by pickets.

In a statement given out by the packers it is asserted that, out of the 25,526 union men who went on strike, 3056 have returned to work. These desertions from the unions, added to the new employees secured since the strike began, it is declared, makes the total number of men now at work almost 16,000.

On published statements that the union leaders intended protesting to the city Health Department that the housing of employees in the packing plants was a violation of the city ordinances, an inspector from the sanitary bureau investigated all the plants, but nothing was found that would warrant the department taking any steps against the packers.

Inspector Carroll, the special representative of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, who obtained the evidence for the Government on which an injunction was issued about two years ago by Judge Peter Grosscup of the Federal District Court, enjoining the larger packing companies from combining in making the prices either as buyers of live stock or sellers of meat, visited the stockyards to investigate conditions. The inspector's presence is by direction of the Department of Commerce and Labor, actuated, it is stated, by direct orders from President Roosevelt, who is anxious to obtain exact information.

Drowned in Taylor Lake.

Greenville.—Francisco Senosiam, a sheep-herder, was drowned while swimming in Taylor lake. He was attacked by cramps and sank before his companion could rescue him. Dynamite was used to recover the body, which was brought here on a pack-horse.

It is easy to "make fun" of people.

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Increase For July Due to Decrease in the Treasury Cash Balance.

Washington.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business July 31, 1904, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to \$980,781,413, which is an increase for the month of \$13,549,639. This increase is accounted for by the decrease of \$14,945,662 in the amount of cash balance in the Treasury, as compared with last month. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt, \$895,157,540; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,881,130; debt bearing no interest, \$387,824,321; total, \$1,284,862,992.

This amount does not include \$1,103,578,968 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand held for their redemption.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Reserve fund, \$150,000,000; trust fund, \$1,003,728,969; general fund, \$125,140,402; in national bank depositories, \$112,642,766; in treasury of Philippine islands, \$7,316,937; total, \$1,398,829,075.

Against this there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$1,394,747,495, which leaves a cash balance on hand of \$304,081,579.

CANAL NOT PART OF UNITED STATES

Controller of the Treasury Renders His Official Opinion.

Washington.—Controller of the Treasury Tracewell, in an opinion, defining the authority of the Panama Canal Commission regarding disbursements and the relation of the canal zone to the United States holds that, while the "general spirit and purpose" of the Constitution is applicable to the zone, that domain is not a part of the United States within the "full meaning of the Constitution and laws of the country."

He held that until Congress by express legislation shall have prescribed the form of government of the zone, the will and sound discretion of the President and his Commission will control, subject only to the general spirit and purpose of the Constitution, and the local revenues of the zone shall be handled in accordance with such rules as they may authorize.

INDICTMENT OF STEAMSHIP MEN.

Grand Jury Takes Action Against Those Responsible For Disaster.

New York.—Captain Van Schaick and Federal Steamship Inspector Fleming and former Inspector Lundberg have been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in connection with the disaster to the General Slocum on June 15th last, when nearly 1000 lives were lost. Van Schaick was the commander of the Slocum.

United States District Attorney Burnett said that indictments also were reported against President Barnaby, Secretary Atkinson and Treasurer Becker of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, and Captain John Pease, the commodore of the company's fleet. General Burnett said that when these men and Captain Van Schaick and Inspectors Lundberg and Fleming are arraigned for pleading he will insist upon bail being fixed at \$25,000 in each case.

Assassination Is Approved.

New York.—Five thousand persons, all that could crowd into Cooper Union, cheered themselves hoarse over the death of the Russian Minister of the Interior, Von Plehve. The mass-meeting was called by the United Russian Revolutionists to celebrate Von Plehve's death, which they believe will mark a new era of liberty for their brethren in Russia.

Wins a Queer Wager.

St. Louis.—Hitched to a sulky cultivator, William Hoyt hauled his wife and their 4-year-old son all the way from Moline, Ill., to the World's Fair. Hoyt set out upon a wager and covered the distance of 315 miles in just one month, thus winning his bet of \$1000 and incidentally obtaining an experience which, he said, he would not have missed for any amount.

Suicide of a Murderer.

Chicago.—After a week of mental anguish, during which he continually wept and prayed, Frank Benedetto, who murdered his wife during a fit of jealousy, committed suicide in his cell in the County Jail by hanging. He made a rope of the sheet on his bed.

HAND BETRAYS DARING ROBBER.

Peculiar Formation of Member Aids in Identification.

Vancouver, B. C.—Identification by recognition of a hand instead of by facial peculiarities is the latest method of applied evidence, submitted in a hold-up case now proceeding in a Vancouver court.

On July 2d W. H. Quanno, book-maker at the Hastings races, three miles outside of the city, was stopped by a masked man and robbed of \$6000. Quanno was unable to see the man's face, but took a good look at his revolver hand. He told the police that if he ever saw the hand again he would be able to recognize it. Sam McDonald, who formerly lived in San Francisco, and recently a professional gambler of this city, was arrested later and charged with the hold-up.

The police put Quanno's hand theory to a novel test. A large curtain was brought into court and holes for six pairs of hands were cut. The prisoner and five other men were ranged behind the curtain and put their hands through the holes. Quanno was brought in and confronted with the twelve hands in the row, being unable to see their owners. Unhesitatingly he picked out the hands of McDonald as those of the man who held the revolver at his head.

Russia Must Pay Damages.

Berlin.—The Foreign Office has informed the Associated Press that Russia has agreed to indemnify fully German shipowners and their consignees for any losses sustained by the seizure of German ships and the detention of the Prince Heinrich's mail. An inquiry is now in progress to determine what claims shall be presented. Russia also agrees to restore and forward the contents of the two seized mail packages.

Soldiers to Learn to Swim.

Washington.—General Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of Mindanao, Philippines, has taken steps to have swimming taught the soldiers of his command as the result of numerous accidents in the water.

Naval Coal Burned.

Portsmouth, N. H.—The coal packet at the Portsmouth Navy Yard was destroyed by fire last week, together with 6000 tons of coal, causing a loss of \$125,000.

Cyrus Noble

The World famous American whiskey.

A perfect distillation of the best grain.

Aged in wood.

Of a soft mellow flavor.

Absolutely pure.

The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice, South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods; Boots and Shoes; Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods; Crockery and Agate Ware; Hats and Caps.

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

If fish could talk anglers would have to revise their yarns.

Many a rich man has nothing but sympathy for the poor.

A summer girl's idea of economy is to make one hammock do for two.

Competition works both ways. It is either the life or death of trade.

Some men would rather tell agreeable lies than the disagreeable truth.

Some men are unable to stand up for their rights because their wives sit on them.

When a bachelor has more money than he can spend he should annex a wife.

Don't be too modest. Because of its modesty the lowly violet is frequently trampled under foot.

The judge who fined a girl \$10 for wearing a "peekaboo" waist evidently is not in "society" much.

Possibly you may have observed that lots of girls marry during leap year who never married before.

A Pennsylvania woman who died the other day left \$500 for her pet dog. It ought to be easy enough for some sharp lawyer to get that.

It is almost superfluous to mention the fact that Uncle Russell Sage's money never takes a vacation. It works for him every day in the year.

A London firm has decided to make war on the Standard Oil Company. One needn't be much of a prophet to predict what will happen to the London firm.

Two thousand Mormon missionaries are in the field. The inevitable conflict is approaching. This nation cannot long remain half bigamy and half monogamy.

A French physician claims that automobile driving will cure consumption. It will also cure any other disease that a man who gets in front of the machine happens to have.

Another bank teller has confessed that a large shortage in his accounts is due to speculation. And it is encouraging to note that the newspapers refer to him as a thief instead of an embezzler.

Persons who are not smokers probably will be surprised to hear that some striking cigarmakers down in New York claim that for years the manufacturers have been using cabbage and celery leaves as a substitute for Havana tobacco.

A radium clock has been made that is estimated as good for 30,000 years before it runs down. Before retiring for the night nearly every man has to put out the cat, besides winding the clock. Now that the clock problem has been settled, can somebody invent a way of putting out the cat so she will stay out for 30,000 years?

A Heidelberg professor has aroused interest in Germany by propounding the theory that the German Federal Council has a right to end the empire, eliminate the Kaiser and construct a new federation. It is feared that the Kaiser, who seems to be rather finicky about matters pertaining to the empire, might offer some objection to this program.

Perhaps if the enemies of the divorce bill could take away the matrimonial incentive that impels separation in so many instances, the hardest blow would be struck at the practice. Prevent divorced people from marrying again, or make them wait a certain length of time before marrying, and the divorce courts would find their labors materially lightened. But we need a uniform marriage law to start the reform.

How much more our bill of fare is to be trimmed to suit the newer notions of the day is somewhat difficult to imagine. Aside from the pure theory of the matter, we may in the end be forced to believe that man was never made for a mixed diet, that his stomach and complicated intestinal apparatus are merely an accidental survival of useless organs, of which the insignificant and troublesome appendix is the type. Experience, however, against which there is never much of an argument, must prove its value against the mere logic of arbitrary rules. The hungry man with a juicy steak before him will continue his hurtful habit of loading his stomach with unnecessary fodder in spite of all theories to the contrary. His instinctive need for just such nourishment as he takes will answer all other questions.

In politics it may be desirable to have an opposition party. The happy man in legislation is often reached by the consideration and compromise which criticism from opponents compels. But in the world of social and moral relations one vigorous "This do!" is worth a chorus of "Don'ts!" Slander is best checked by hearty and charitable speech. Evil thoughts must be crowded out by noble ones—not by a resolve to think no more evil. The

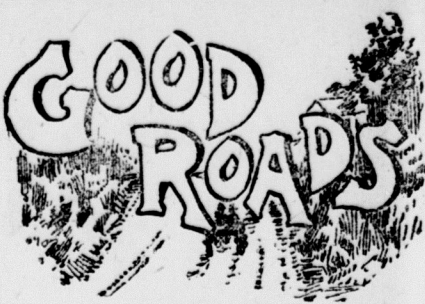
house which was left swept and garnished, but empty, was soon taken possession of by seven devils more wicked than the first. It may seem a long step from these generalizations to the remark that women may win men from undomestic habits by other methods more easily than by anti-lodge and anti-club societies. The man who spends an evening at home because his wife has helped pass a resolution condemning his habit of going out will hardly be a pleasant companion at the fireside. The wife may well seek some new and fascinating way of saying, "Do stay!" rather than some new and strenuous way of saying, "You shall not go!" If it seems at first thought to be beneath the woman's dignity to contrive effective persuasions, she may reflect that nature itself sets her the example. Sun and rain are none the less powerful that they are silent and conservative forces.

As Russell Sage is regarded all over this country as a parsimonious man from whom nobody ever expected a generous, sympathetic or humane sentiment to proceed, his article in the Independent on "The Injustice of Vacations" will probably excite no feeling but resentment and contempt, and still it contains just enough truth to keep it from being absurd. Mr. Sage's indictment against "the vacation habit" when analyzed contains three counts. In the first place, he thinks a vacation is an outrage on the legal rights of the employer. In the second place, he contends that a vacation instead of being a recuperative process depletes a man's vitality, wastes his money and returns him to his work a less valuable employee than he was before. In the third place, he charges that it betrays a want of business ambition. In regard to the first objection it may be freely admitted, as Mr. Sage says, that there is no more justice in an employee being paid for two weeks without working than there would be in his working two weeks without pay, but that is not a fair statement of the case. The presumption is that the employee's pay is adjusted to the vacation habit. That this is so is proved by the fact that vacations are not granted until employees have been a year in their positions. The second objection—that vacations do people more harm than good—has just a grain of truth in it. There is no doubt that a number of people return from their vacations not only worn out but disgusted and deeply impressed that they will never take another. Strange to say, however, there are people in good circumstances who have money enough to pass the summer anywhere they please. With poor people the effect of the vacation is just the opposite. The hard-working clerk and the physical toiler returns from his outing boasting aloud of his diversions and his improved health. That he is worth less to his employer than he was before his vacation cannot be true. Certainly employers do not seem to think so. In the third place, Mr. Sage thinks that if a young man has the proper ambition to be a good workman and to rise in his business he will be too much in love with the workshop or the store to leave it for a vacation. He backs it up with his own example and says he has never taken a day's vacation in eighty-three years. This is the same as to say that if a man has a proper devotion to his business he will put every rule of health at defiance and do the best he can to work himself to death. Nobody thinks this except Mr. Sage. As a general thing the American people work too hard and take too little rest and recreation. To Europeans they appear to be business mad and our own physicians are all agreed that this incessant activity has made nervous prostration a distinctively American disease. They say we need shorter hours and more holidays, and probably they are right about it. Still, everyone will agree with Mr. Sage that there is a good deal of humbug about vacations, especially among well-to-do people.

Shorn of His Power.
In the closing days of the last session of Congress, one of the Representatives from a Northern State was complaining to a colleague of the political non-activity of a number of his constituents whom he had been influential in placing in public offices. "There is no use talking," he said, "this civil service business is a humbug. I named four or five fellows for good jobs, and as soon as they got warm in their seats they snapped their fingers at me. They felt that they were protected by the civil service, and made up their minds to lay down and not do any work."
"That's nothing to a fellow that I had appointed," said the other man, who hailed from one of the Western States; "he was worse than any of your fellows."
"Why, what did he do?" inquired the Northerner.
"Do?" was the indignant reply. "Why, as soon as he got his place he joined the church, and now he is useless as far as our political organization is concerned."

New Kind of Mother-in-Law.
"You're one of the few men I have met who don't object to his mother-in-law paying a long visit."
"Me object to my mother-in-law? I should say not!"
"You get along well, then."
"You bet we do. And you ought to see her boss my wife around."—St. Paul News.

Fewer Deaths by War.
If a French writer on military subjects is correct, the advocates of peace can no longer fall back upon war's increasing destructiveness to human life as an argument. On the contrary, he claims that experience shows that the greater the destructive power of modern



Rural Free Delivery an Aid.
At the recent International Good Roads Convention, at St. Louis, Hon. Frank E. Nevins, of the United States Postoffice Department, delivered an address in which he said:
"The establishment of the rural free delivery of mail throughout the country has produced a marked improvement in the condition of the highways. When there is a prospect of rural free delivery in a community, work immediately begins on the roads. There are now in operation 23,000 rural routes over which carriers travel 550,000 miles delivering mail to about 9,000,000 people. More than 15,000 bridges have been constructed over streams that would not have been built if it had not been for the establishment of the free delivery system. Nearly every portion of the country, where road conditions will warrant it, is now supplied with this service. But in many sections the bad conditions of the roads, or the lack of bridges, prevent the extension of the service. The rural carrier of a standard route is now expected to travel about twenty-five miles each day to earn his salary of \$600 a year. He is required to furnish and maintain his own outfit and team, and to give a bond of \$500 for the faithful performance of his duties. Experience has demonstrated that this distance is too great on account of the bad condition of the roads. So many carriers have resigned, thereby causing much confusion and labor in the department, that the Congress just adjourned has been compelled to add \$170 a year to the salaries of the carriers of the country. This increase of salaries amounts to about \$4,000,000 a year additional that the department has to pay to maintain this service on account of bad roads. Over a good graveled or macadamized pike road a carrier can easily make twenty-five miles a day six times a week. With the roads as they are, it is a question whether the next Congress will not be called upon to add another \$4,000,000 to the salaries of the carriers."
"Under the road laws of most of the Western States at the present time work is done upon the roads in the fall by the various road districts, when there is no work to be done on the farms. In the spring this work disappears. Nothing permanent remains, and the roads are in as bad condition, or worse, than they were before. The cost of \$2,000 to \$3,000 a mile for the construction of hard roads in this Western country is too great, in most instances, for road districts, townships and counties to bear; neither is it right that they should bear the entire cost. The public at large, which shares directly or indirectly in the benefits, should contribute to the expense. There never will be good roads in this country until the National Government takes the initiative in this movement, and the respective States of the Union join in with liberal contributions, and this again is supplemented by local enterprise. Continental Europe, England and Ireland are covered with hard broad pikes built at the expense of the governments of those countries. No country in the world ever yet had or ever will have permanent and passable highways constructed and maintained by local authority."
"Sixty per cent of the population of this country lives in the cities and villages; 40 per cent lives in the country. It is not fair or just to place the entire burden of good roads upon the shoulders of the farmer. The general public shares directly or indirectly in the benefits and should bear the expense of an equitable tax for this purpose on all assessable values. The weight of it upon the individual would then be as light as a summer shadow. While this specter of taxation may frighten some of our skittish country friends and cause them to rear and plunge a little, they will find on closer inspection that the goblin is a harmless creation of the imagination. They will get back in benefits ten times more than they will pay out in taxes."
"Why some of our friends spurn Government aid when it is offered them I cannot understand. They claim to be opposed to it on principle, and can see no good in it. There are some people so constructed that when looking into a pool of water they can never see the sky and the clouds above it reflected on its surface, but only the mud at the bottom."
"This Government never fails to do the right thing in the end. It will not fail to do the right thing in this instance. The impetus given to this movement by a few progressive statesmen who introduced measures in Congress last winter authorizing national aid in the construction of highways, will ultimately produce the results aimed at. It cannot fail to do so because the public interest demands it; the progress of the age demands it, the welfare and development of the country at large demand it, and it is bound to come in spite of those who raise their voices in opposition to it."

Transfer Left by Ink Which May Be Readily Developed.
In writing with certain forms of ink on ordinary paper, placing the sheet after thorough blotting in contact with a white sheet of paper, it is possible to make on this latter an invisible transference, which, as M. A. Bertillon has shown, may be rendered visible by the use of certain methods. In fact, a letter placed for several hours between the leaves of a book will leave its secret in this book, and a falsification in a ledger may be proved by the examination of the page against which the falsified page rests.
A Swiss investigator (R. A. Reiss, of Lausanne) has recently made investigations in reference to the above phenomenon and in reference to the conditions under which it may be produced. It appears that the formation of the image depends principally on the ink, although it was discovered that the latent image may be produced by nearly one-half of the inks in current use, out of thirteen different varieties of ink seven having produced a positive result. It further appeared that the formation of the image depended upon the presence of acids in the colored mixture, the gum and the sugar having no part in the phenomena, although the paper on which the writing has been placed gives different results. The best results were obtained with paper well sized and polished, for the reason that the contact in this case is closer, thus favoring the production of the image.
The duration of the contact is not necessarily long. In general about an hour, while in order to reveal the image two very simple measures are resorted to. The first method is to apply the back of the sheet on which the latent image is supposed to be a warm iron, an ordinary flatiron, which is held in place until the paper is slightly browned, after which the image will appear sometimes very clear and complete. The other method does not make any change in the paper to be examined, and consists in placing in contact with the latter a sheet of nitrate of silver photographic paper for several hours—six to twelve—the two sheets being exposed to the light. The photographic paper will completely blacken, but the latent image will stand forth very distinctly. It should be stated that the leaf on which a latent image exists loses this image by contact with water or alcohol.—Paris Illustration.

The Great Russian Lake.
Lake Baikal, which figures so much in the Oriental situation, is a somewhat remarkable body of water. Its name is a corruption of the Turkish Bel-kul, "rich lake"—the reference being, presumably to the valuable fish with which it swarms.
Lake Baikal is the third largest body of water in Asia. The Caspian and Aral seas are the two larger. Both are salt, however, while Baikal is fresh. It is, therefore, the largest fresh water lake in Asia, and the sixth in size in the world, the five Great Lakes of North America each exceeding it in area. Its waters occupy a remarkable depression in the vast plateau of Central Asia. The level of its waters is 1,300 feet above the sea, while the bottom of the lake is, in some places, more than 3,000 feet below the sea level. Its depth is, therefore, 4,500 feet in the deepest parts.
The lake is 330 miles long, and from nine and a quarter to forty miles wide. Its waters are a deep blue, and remarkably clear. There are a number of islands in it; the largest Olkhon, is forty-two miles long. There are numerous hot springs on the shores, and earthquake vibrations are frequent. The annual value of its salmon, sturgeon and other fisheries is about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Fresh water seals are abundant, and they are caught for their fur. It receives the waters of several streams, the main one being the Selenge River, eight hundred miles long. The upper Angara River, also of considerable size, enters its northeastern end. Its outlet is the Lower Angara, on which Irkutsk is situated.

The reason why the Siberian Railroad was not built around the southern end of the lake is that the solid rock of the mountains reaches to the water's edge, and the task would be herculean. Events in the East may compel it nevertheless.

Consolation.
It may be that you're sweetheart
Done left you feelin' blue,
But de melon coolin' in de well
Wid a ripe, red heart fer you!
—Atlanta Constitution.

Consider the other side. You may be unreasonable.

ern rifles and artillery the less is the percentage of men killed. During the Seven Years' War between Germany and Austria and the dynastic wars of the eighteenth century the rival armies opened fire at a distance of one hundred yards, and after the first few volleys charged with the bayonet or pike. The average loss in these wars was seventeen per cent of the total number of combatants. During the time of the Civil Revolution and the Napoleonic era the losses were sixteen per cent. In the Italian war and Crimean war, with improved weapons, the loss fell to fourteen per cent. In 1866, in the war of Prussia against Austria, with improved needle-guns and greater distance, the losses were seven per cent. In the Franco-Prussian war the losses sank to five per cent. This is both fortunate and unfortunate, according to one's viewpoint. But the financial argument for peace cannot be gainsaid.

INVISIBLE HANDWRITING.
Transfer Left by Ink Which May Be Readily Developed.

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SPHINX NO MORE A MYSTERY.

It Is Nothing More than a Gigantic Image of Ra-Harmachis.

Scientists of Washington confirm the reports which have been in circulation recently to the effect that the mystery surrounding the Sphinx has been solved. At the Smithsonian Institution it was said that the stone enigma of the desert is nothing more than a gigantic image of Ra-Harmachis, the god of morning and the conqueror of darkness, hence it faces the east. This discovery was made recently by means of the inscriptions on the walls of a temple which was unearthed by excavators.

Scholars uncovered the foundations of the great statue and have brought to light many interesting features which until recently were unknown. The temple surrounding the base was intended for the worship of Harmachis, and several chambers hewn in the rock were the tombs of kings and priests devoted to his worship. In 1896 there was discovered a stone cap with a sacred asp carved on the forehead, which once covered the head of the Sphinx like a royal helmet, and must have added immensely to its grandeur, particularly if it was gilded, as it is believed it was.

The Sphinx is not an independent structure. The body and head are actually hewn out of the solid rock, but much sandstone masonry was built in to make the outlines perfect and cover defects in the material. This reinforcement of the original rock is very apparent now to a close observer, but originally they were concealed, for scientists believe that the entire image was once covered with enamel. Indeed, it is possible even now to find fragments still adhering to the surface which resemble porcelain tiles found in tombs and the ruins of the ancient palaces. Several private collectors and some museums have large blocks of most brilliant colorings and artistic design, and from them we can imagine what an imposing spectacle the great statue must have been before the Persians and the Mohammedans destroyed its glory.

While it is still an impressive picture, it has no beauty whatever. The nose, the lips and other features have been mutilated by vandals, among whom the French soldiers under Napoleon are said to have been the most vicious, but the defacement began before the Christian era, when Cambyses invaded Egypt and made it a province of the Persian Empire. The expression upon the face of the famous statue is blank. Poets and imaginative people have expended much eloquence in describing lines which do not appear and are purely fanciful, and we have been told again and again that the solemn immobility of its expression is "the ideal of mystery in stone." One writer that I read the other day described it as having "a comeliness not of this world," "a mold of beauty now forgotten—forgotten because Greece drew forth Cytherea from the flashing foam of the Aegean and in her image created new forms of beauty." While this sounds fine, it is preposterous rot.—Washington Times.

LABRADOR A BARREN WASTE.

But for Fishermen No Human Being Would Break Its Solitude.

The coast of Labrador is the edge of a vast solitude of rocky hills, split and blasted by the frosts and beaten by the waves of the Atlantic for unknown ages. A grand headland, yellow, brown and black in its nakedness, is ever in sight, one to the north of you and one to the south. Here and there upon them are strips and patches of pale green mosses, lean grasses and dwarf shrubbery. There are no forests except in Hamilton inlet. Occasionally miles of precipices front the sea in which fancy may roughly shape all the structures of human art.

More frequent than headlands and perpendicular sea fronts are the sea slopes, often bald and tame, and then the perfection of all that is picturesque and rough. In the interior the blue hills and stony vales that wind up from among them from the sea have a summer-like and pleasant air. One finds himself peeping these regions and dotting their hills, valleys and wild shores with human habitations, but a second thought and a mournful one it is, tells that no men toll in the fields away there, no women keep the home off there, no children play by the brooks or shout around the country schoolhouse, no bees come home to the hive, no smoke curls from the farmhouse chimney, no orchard blooms, no bleating sheep flock the mountain side with whiteness and no heifer lows in the twilight.

There is nobody there, there never was but a miserable and scattered few, and there never will be. It is a great and terrible wilderness, thousands of miles in extent and loneliness to the very wild animals and birds. Left to the still visitation of the light from the sun, moon and stars and the auroral fires, it is only fit to look upon and then be given over to its primeval solitariness.

But for the living things of its waters, the cod, salmon and seal, which brings thousands of fishermen to its waters and traders to its bleak shores, Labrador would be as desolate as Greenland. The time is now coming when with good steamship accommodations the invalid and tourist from the States will be found spending the brief but lovely summer here, notwithstanding its ruggedness and desolation.—Boston Transcript.

When men begin to improve on God's way they are likely to go astray.

MOST THRIFTY OF NATIONS.

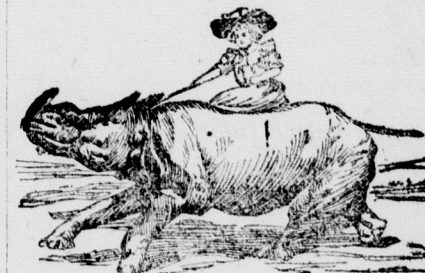
United States Government Expenses Smallest Per Capita.

The expenditures of the United States government are much less in proportion to population than those of many other of the leading nations of the world. This fact is shown by a statement just published by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its bureau of statistics, showing the population, revenues, expenditures and indebtedness of the principal countries of the world. It shows that while the expenditure of the United States, with 80,000,000 people, is \$640,000,000, that of the United Kingdom, with its 42,000,000 people, is \$898,000,000; that of France, with 39,000,000 people, is \$695,000,000; that of Germany, with 58,000,000 people, is \$553,000,000; while in practically every country, aside from China and India, with their enormous population, the per capita of government expenditures is greater than in the United States. Even in the case of Russia, with its population of 141,000,000, the per capita of government expenditures is about the same as that of the United States. While it is true that a larger proportion of public expenditures is borne by state and local governments in the United States than in many of the more centralized governments of Europe, these figures of the relative national expenditures of the various governments are at least interesting at the present time.

The table puts the population of the United States at 80,372,000, the government expenditure in 1903 at \$640,232,000 and the per capita expenditure \$7.97. The per capita government expenditure of Canada is given at \$9.30, the German Empire \$9.45, Italy \$10.97, Austria-Hungary \$14.27, Belgium \$17.40, France \$17.94, the United Kingdom \$21.39 and Australia \$37.69. Russia's annual expenditure is put, for the latest available year, at \$1,116,095,000, as against \$644,883,000 in the United States; but the fact that Russia's population is given as 141,000,000 brings the per capita expenditure to about the figure shown by the United States.

THE PRIDE OF THE ZOO.

A dainty little girl in pale blue frock, her golden hair prettily tossed by the wind, seated on the broad back of a rhinoceros is the most interesting picture to greet the eyes of the visitor who is spending an afternoon at the Berlin zoo. Little Veilchen, or Violet, the diminutive lady who has succeeded in taming one of the most intractable of beasts, is the daughter of Keeper Schwartz, of the animal house at the zoo, and although she can count



VIOLET SCHWARTZEN AND STRANGE PET.

but seven summers, her fame has gone far abroad.

For every one else in the world, not excluding his keeper, the huge thick-skinned animal is one of the ugliest and crossiest members of the zoo family. But the moment little Veilchen appears on the scene the great monster becomes as mild and docile as a lamb and tries by the most absurd amblings and twisting of his ungainly body to express the pleasure that her dainty presence affords him. But the happiest hour of the big beast's day comes when his fragile little mistress is lifted to his huge back for their afternoon amble through the park. He is quite a picture of contentment, and not even the ugly task that adorns his upper lip is able entirely to destroy his air of satisfaction.

A SPREADING FASHION.



If hats and veils get much bigger, what about the man in the middle?—Punch.

Opinion Based on Experience.
Father—Daughter, Algernon Von Spook wants to marry you.

Daughter—What, that man? Why, papa, I wouldn't have him. He hasn't any sense.

Father—Of course not, of course not. You don't suppose he would be wanting to get married if he had, do you?—Detroit Free Press.

Genuine Luck.
"Did you ever play poker?"

"Once, and I was very lucky."

"Won a good deal of money, eh?"

"No. I lost, and it cured me of ever playing any more."—Philadelphia Press.

During the courtship it is a case of suspense with the girl and a case of expense with the youth.

Hundreds of Illusions Charted as Land.

About the same time the British were removing the Royal Company's Islands with a penknife, the United States was sending out the cruiser Tacoma to search, during the practice cruise to Hawaii, for another island which is charted on the tracks between San Francisco and the Sand-

The stretch was about 8,000 miles, and there was doubt as to the practicability of the scheme. While the discussion was going on, in the later 40s, the proposition was put forward that by making a landing on Jaquet Island, a good deal of difficulty could be avoided. Jaquet Island then came in for a good deal of prominence, and that was its undoing. A little investigation proved Jaquet Island to be a

One of the latest reports received by the office is dated Bremen, April 10. It is given as a specimen of the fragmentary way in which these reports are received: "The Prinz Waldemar Waltnas, on the voyage from Banda to Berlinhafen, reports at 6:40 a. m. on Dec. 17, in latitude 1 degree 22 minutes south, longitude 130 degrees 30 minutes east, saw a reef under water estimated to extend half a sea mile from S. S. W. to N. N. E., about 100 meters broad." Straightway this is entered on the records and placed on the chart, for if it really does exist it is a menace to navigation. It is something to be on the lookout for, yet in a year or two it

There is nearly always some vessel in the United States navy employed in making and correcting surveys. The mass of material thus collected for the Hydrographic Office is of the greatest possible service. The coast is, of course, the principal object of attention to these surveying parties, but on the Pacific they often cruise long distances in search of islands or shoals or reefs reported at various times. In this way more phantoms have been explained away than in any other. While the ordinary mariner does not take time to investigate the things he sees, or believes he sees, the survey expedition examines critically. In nine cases out of ten they sail over the spot where the fabulous island is said to have been seen, and generally find their dead line is too short to touch bottom. For some unknown reason these islands of the imagination persist in selecting that part of the ocean where depth is greatest when they might have done better if when they might have done better if "one of those things no fellow can find out."

Ultimate Return of Moon to Earth Predicted by Scientist.

"Please sir," she began, hurriedly "mother wants to know if it's to be in the chapel or the school house. And may I be doorkeeper? I kep' it for the waxworks last year, and there didn't a soul get past me 'thout puttin' in!"

The Duties of a Wife.

hears when some fair young creature is urged to bestir herself and accomplish some good for those about her. It is such girls as these who fail to realize that it is the girl who does things in this world who is attractive.

How the world likes a cheerful, plucky girl who makes a brave fight and hides her skeleton in a closet instead of folding her hands and whining because things don't come her way. The girl who puts her own grief as much as possible aside—who takes a wholesome interest in life.—Selected

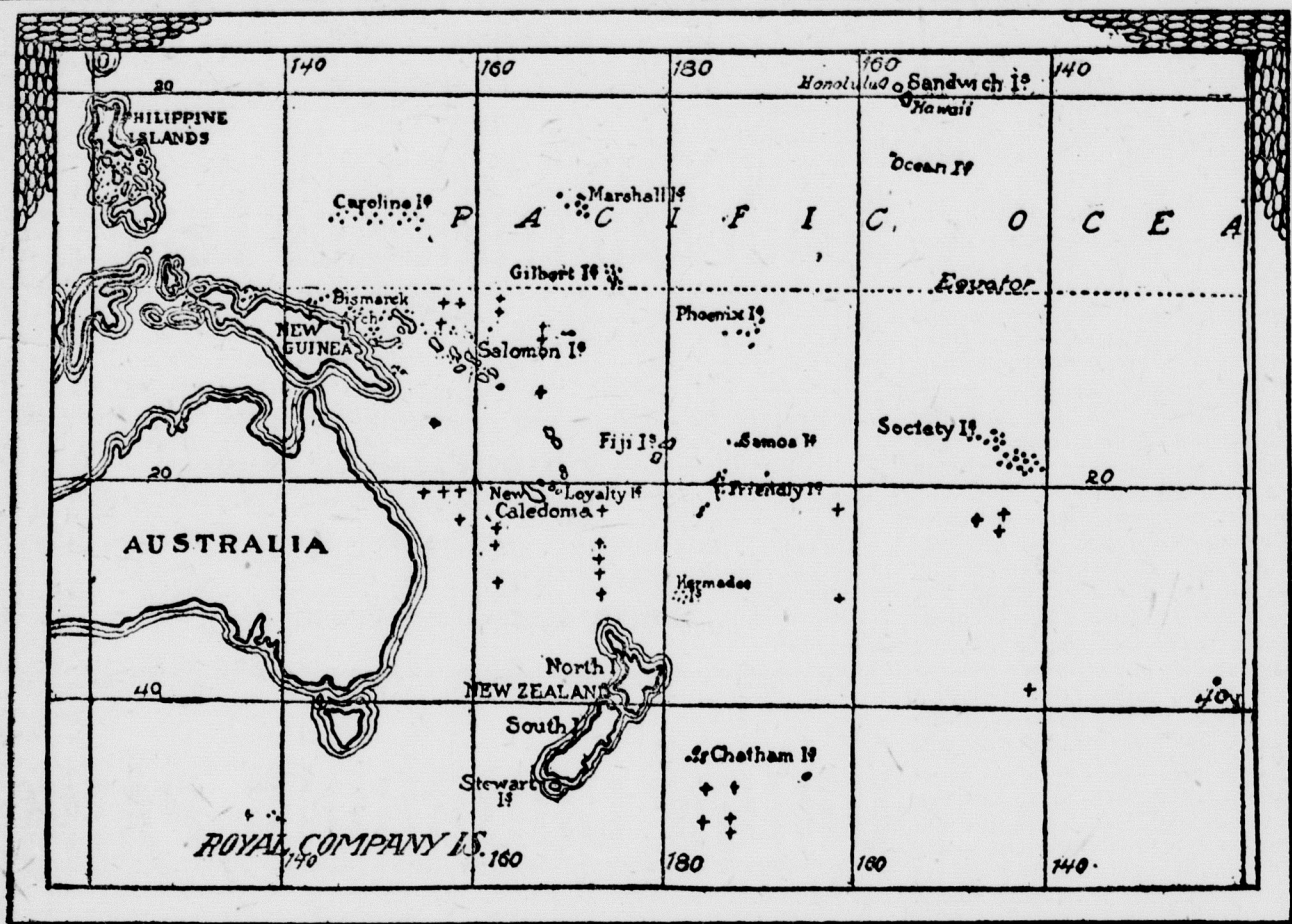
Don't put too many clothes on the baby, and, above all, don't inflict it with long clothes. Least of all should this be done during its first few months of life, when it is weaker than at any other time.

Chief Justice Mason, of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, lately handed down a decision of more than usual interest, because of its bearing on the rights of women. The case was a suit for divorce, brought by a Russian, who asked separation from his wife on the ground of desertion. It came out during the trial that the couple were married in Russia some years ago. Late the husband came to America. He tried to persuade his wife to come with him, and afterward sent her money and tickets, but she refused. "The husband's right to determine the place of abode of the family," said the judge, "is not an absolute right, but one which must be exercised reasonably. The wife's refusal to leave her kindred and the protection of the laws under which she has lived, and emigrate to a foreign country, the language of which was an unknown tongue to her, was not unreasonable and did not constitute desertion."

Many women use up a large portion of the vitality by going up and down stairs from ten to thirty times a day. Few people appreciate the strength expended in going up and down stairs. Supposing you weigh 150 pounds. Now if you will attach 150 pounds to a rope and attempt to pull it up from one story to the next above you will get some idea of the strength expended in going up stairs, for every time you ascend to the second floor you must lift your body from one story to the other. Ladies' dresses interfere with their graceful and easy ascent of the stairs while the boys leap up two stairs at a time. Most women have not learned to economize their strength. I know of many housewives who go up and down stairs on the least pretext whereas by thoughtful planning they might save at least half the number of excursions up and down stairs. Going down stairs is not so hard and yet it is much harder work than walking on a level floor.

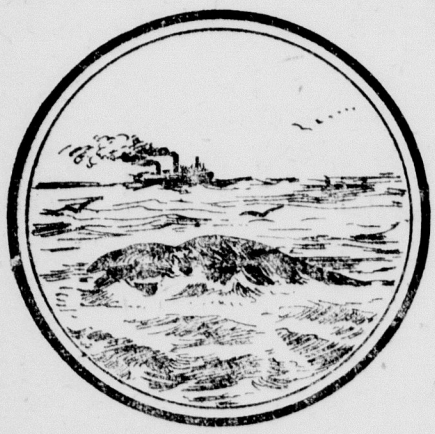
When buying a turkey, chicken or any other poultry prick the leg with an ordinary pin. If tough it will draw the skin. If tender and young, it will come out quite easily. This is really reliable and worth knowing.

Knit or crochet loosely, in coarse unbleached knitting cotton, a bag large enough to cover the head of a long handled sweeping brush. Use this in sweeping down the walls of rooms.



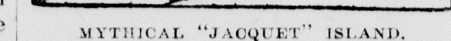
SOME OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS WHOSE EXISTENCE IS DOUBTED ARE MARKED+.

These are only two recent incidents connected with the fictitious islands of the Pacific, which ocean seems to be the favorite with those skipper who see land in the broad expanse of water which is never again seen, although the Atlantic in earlier years furnished perhaps as many examples of illusions, being jotted down in ships' logs as islands, reefs and shoals. It is largely on account of these reports of fabulous spots of land sprinkled over oceans that hydrographic departments are a very neces-



WHALE SOMETIMES THOUGHT A REEF.

Of all the fabled Atlantic islands the most curious instance of persistent survival is to be found in Jacques Island, which first made its appearance on the maps during the Middle Ages. On the old charts it is shown off the Newfoundland coast at about

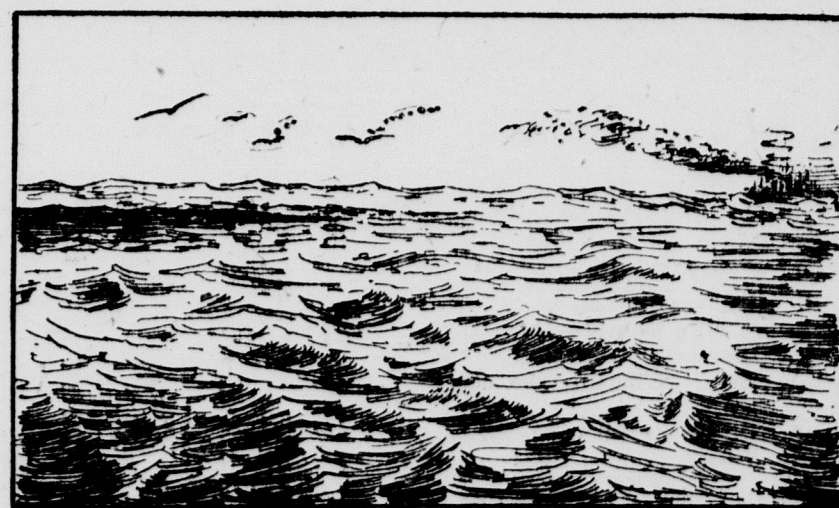


MYTHICAL "JACQUET" ISLAND.

Disagreement in Charts.
Another explanation for mistakes which were formerly made by shipmasters, especially in the East India

Disagreement in Charts

Another explanation for mistakes which were formerly made by ships masters, especially in the East India



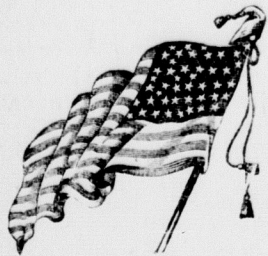
DISCOLORATION OF SEA SEEMS A NEW ISLE.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1904.



FOR PRESIDENT

Theodore Roosevelt

OF NEW YORK

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

Charles W. Fairbanks
 OF INDIANA

Mr. R. H. Jury of San Mateo has announced himself as a candidate for the nomination for Assemblyman from San Mateo county before the Republican County Convention. Mr. Jury is the well-known editor and proprietor of the San Mateo Leader.

The ladies of Grace Mission will give a house-warming this evening at their new Guild Hall.

The new building is an ornament to Grand avenue and will prove a most valuable acquisition in the development of the social life of this embryonic city. To raise the necessary funds to begin, carry on and complete this building has been no small undertaking, and the success achieved reflects a great deal of credit upon the good women who have earned the right to give this house-warming.

Mr. Micheli, proprietor of the "Seven-Mile House" on San Bruno road, feels aggrieved over the article in our last issue referring to the Seven-Mile House. We have no disposition to do Mr. Micheli either an injustice or an injury. Mr. Micheli declares that his house is not nor has it been at any time a disorderly place. He also states—and in this statement Mr. Micheli is corroborated by Supervisor Eikerenkotter—that he, Micheli, has asked to have a deputy constable at his place every Sunday and on all holidays and has offered to pay such deputy officer liberally without imposing any expense upon the county, and that he has not been able to secure such peace officer. We are bound to believe Mr. Micheli innocent of the charge of keeping a disorderly house, on his statement and until the contrary is established by definite proof. His house is situated on the county road near the county line, a neighborhood infested by a rough element from San Francisco on account of its easy access from the city and it would be unjust to hold Mr. Micheli responsible for the conduct of this element on the public highway. We take pleasure in making this statement public and regret if our former article has done Mr. Micheli an injustice.

DATED FIXED FOR REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

The Republican County Committee met in Redwood City last Saturday. The date for the County Convention was fixed for Saturday, October 1st, and the gathering will be held in Redwood City. The date for the primaries for the selection of delegates to the convention was named as Saturday, September 24th.

At this convention will be nominated an Assemblyman and three members of the Board of Supervisors.

On Saturday the committee appointed delegates to the State Convention to be held at Santa Cruz, on August 25th, as follows: At large, Geo. C. Ross and Grove Ayres; First Township, W. J. Martin; Second, passed; Third, J. H. O'Keefe; Fourth, Horace Nelson; Fifth, passed. The apportionment of delegates from each precinct to the county convention was based upon the vote at the last State election for Lieutenant Governor, as follows: One delegate for every twenty votes or fraction of ten.

The delegates to the State Convention are unpledged for any office.—San Mateo Leader.

PROTECTION OUR PROPER PERMANENT POLICY

is the title of the recent speech of Congressman McCleary of Minnesota, which has just been published by the American Protective Tariff League. One copy free to every applicant. Send postal card request for free copy of document No. 82. Address W. F. Wakeman, Secretary, 339 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

R. H. JURY

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the nomination for

Assemblyman

From San Mateo County.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

IN THE REALM OF COUNTY POLITICS

In anticipation of the election in November next the political cauldron in this county is commencing to simmer.

Of course of transcendent importance to all will be the Presidential struggle, but the various county and township offices to be filled will be attended by no small degree of interest and excitement.

In this county, in addition to the Presidential ticket, there will also be candidates for the following offices: Three members of the Board of Supervisors, an Assemblyman, and a State Senator, representing the joint district which embraces San Mateo and Santa Cruz counties.

The members of the Board of Supervisors whose terms will expire with the close of this year are: Julius Eikerenkotter of the First Township, P. H. McEvoy of the Third and Joseph Debenedetti of the Fourth.

Mr. Eikerenkotter was elected on the Republican ticket, and will be a candidate for re-election. He will have as an opponent for the nomination Ben Green of Colma. On the Democratic side of the house the nominee will probably be James T. Casey of Colma.

P. H. McEvoy was originally elected on the Democratic ticket, but four years ago he was defeated for the nomination in the Democratic convention and, running as an independent candidate, was elected. He will seek re-election in November, but it is said Thomas Fitzgerald, the well-known hotel man of Menlo Park, will endeavor to secure the Democratic nomination. As yet we have been unable to learn who is looking for the honor on the Republican side.

Joseph Debenedetti was elected on the Democratic ticket, and he, too, will seek re-election. It is said his opponent for the nomination at the hands of the Democratic convention will be Tony Joseph of Halfmoon Bay. The Republicans of that section are mentioning Horace Nelson of Purissima and Judge Pitcher of Halfmoon Bay as probable seekers after the nomination.

The fight for the Republican nomination for the Assembly will be between Hon. H. W. Brown of Colma, the incumbent, and R. H. Jury of San Mateo.

The office of State Senator, representing San Mateo and Santa Cruz counties, was last held by the late James D. Byrnes. In the past the custom which has been followed has been to alternate between the two counties. Assemblyman Brown had his eye out for the Republican nomination this year, but as Santa Cruz claims the honor he concluded not to enter the race. In the joint Senatorial convention Santa Cruz has nine votes to San Mateo's seven, and they are in a position to enforce their demands. Some time ago Supervisor Rumble of Santa Cruz was spoken of as the probable Republican nominee, but there will in all likelihood be others in the fight.

Some time ago, however, Santa Cruz promised the San Mateo delegates that in return for a like favor this county could have the naming of the candidate for two successive terms, and if the promise holds good it will be our turn again this time. In that event Mr. Brown may enter the race.

No one, so far as we have been able to learn, has as yet been mentioned for the Democratic nomination. Whoever he may be, he also will come from Santa Cruz county.—San Mateo Leader.

PUNGENT POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

The Monroe Doctrine never shrinks under a Republican administration.

The people of the nation are hardly ready to invite disaster just to make a Democratic holiday.

The Democratic donkey has worn blinders so long that it will be difficult to drive him in the sunshine of Republican prosperity.

The price of vitriol has advanced, without any other excuse than the announcement that Tillman, Bryan, Bourke Cockran and Carmack are going to support the Democratic ticket.

Judge Parker ought to have a joint debate with himself as to whether he was right in 1896 and 1900, when he voted for fiat money or this year, when he claims to be for the Republican sound money policy.

Telegrams announce that the Kansas floods have receded, and the crops are not seriously damaged. The Democrats have accordingly abandoned all hope of carrying Kansas this year.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate.

The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure

land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

It Will Be Enforced.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The August water rate must be paid on or before the last day of August. If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the last day of September and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced.

COUNTY GAME LAW.

The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits, July 1 to Feb. 1.
 Rail, October 15 to Nov. 15.
 Hunting with boats one hour before or after high tide prohibited.
 Deer, August 1 to October 1.
 Trout, April 1 to November 1.
 Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day.

The killing of Tree or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited.

The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.

Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment. A reward of \$25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, of any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, October 15 to February 15.
 Mountain Quail and Grouse, Sept. 1 to Feb. 15.
 Dove, July 1 to Feb. 15.
 Tree Squirrel, Aug. 1 to Oct. 1.
 Pheasant and Meadow Lark, killing prohibited.
 Trout, April 1 to Nov. 1.
 Steelhead (in tide waters) closed February 1 to April 1 and September 15 to October 15.
 Striped Bass, Three-pound Black Bass, July 1 to Jan. 1.
 Salmon, Oct. 15 to Sept. 10.
 Lobster or Crawfish, Aug. 15 to April 1.
 Shrimp, Sept. 1 to May 1.
 Crab, Oct. 1 to April 1.
 Turbot and Female Crab, Prohibited.
 Abalone, Less than 15 inches round.

WAYS OF COSSACKS.

How They Are Organized and Mobilized—Superior Cavalry.

The latest and probably the most accurate description of the Cossacks has been published recently in Paris by Colonel de la Panouse, who is now retired from active service, after a brilliant career as French officer of cavalry and military attaché to French embassies in some European countries, says the Hartford Times. He says, among other things:

"In Europe the Cossacks operate conjointly with the ordinary cavalry, but in Asia they are the only mounted troops of the Muscovite empire. . . . In exchange for a homestead and other privileges the Cossacks are bound to military service, and to furnish their horses, and equipment, uniforms, etc. There are, according to the official statistics published in 1900 by the imperial commission, 150 regiments of mounted Cossacks, three divisions, fifty-three sotnias or squadrons, eighty-seven battalions of infantry and forty-four batteries of light artillery—in all 190,000 soldiers and non-commissioned officers.

The mobilization of the Cossack forces is rapidly made, without great expense of ink and paper. The military posts in the immense steppes, not being connected by telegraph lines, are served by "gonzy," or couriers, having the best of the horses, and who stay permanently near the province governors in order to carry their orders to the log dwellings of the Cossacks. When the mobilization order reaches the central military administration of the province each gonetz starts, carrying in his right hand a small red flag in daytime and a red lantern at night, crying, "The Czar calls you! Mobilization!" In a moment all the village is up.

On the high pole in front of the municipal building a red flag in daytime or a red lantern at night is hoisted. All the men, accompanied by women and children, start for the rallying place. All the men are clothed in their finest caftans, of all colors. Nobody is missing; even sick men refuse to remain behind. Those who would voluntarily remain behind would not dare to return to the village; their mothers, wives or sisters would gouge out their eyes, as has happened several times.

The whole Russian Asiatic region from the Ural Mountains to Vladivostok is colonized by these Cossacks, to whom could be joined the thousands of converted Mongols living along the frontier of Mongolia and Manchuria. Innumerable re-enforcements in cavalry can be drawn by Russia to push toward the East. It is calculated that there are 80,000 horsemen along the railroad line of Moukden-Newchwang. There would be great danger for Japan if there was truth in the theory, advanced by General Prijevsky, that "25,000 Cossacks would be sufficient, if need be, to conquer the Chinese empire."

A Short Term Empress.

Binks—Oh, yes, she carries herself like an empress, and bosses me around all she likes now; but wait until we are married, and then see how she'll fawn and cringe.

Winks—To you?

Binks—No; to the servant girl.

HOSTESS OF CLEVER WOMEN.

Victoria, the Charming Consort of Germany's Emperor.

The International Council of Women has had a new and pleasant experience. When this body first assembled it was entertained in Chicago. The second time its sessions were held in London. On each occasion attentions were paid to it by the foremost persons of the land and, in London, church dignitaries and royalty itself bestowed favors upon the assemblage. Then the women had the temerity to suggest an innovation.

What Thibet is to our civilization Germany was supposed to be to women of the new era. There the laws positively forbid women holding any kind of a meeting which could be considered of a political nature. Their position in the state, the church, society and the home is inferior to a degree



EMPERESS OF GERMANY.

that is amazing in a country which has made such progress. Emperor William some years ago declared that women should have but three spheres of action—in the kitchen, the nursery and the parlor. Hence it was asked when the proposition was made to visit Germany, what kind of a reception can be looked for there? The question has been answered. The German empire gave the council larger recognition than it ever before received from any country. The Emperor gave the gathering his approval and the Empress Victoria acted as hostess to the brainy women who assembled. This was wholly unexpected, since the Empress has hitherto bestowed her favors only on religious and philanthropic associations. For two weeks there was a series of fetes by the foremost people of Berlin and German hospitality was deeply impressed upon the women who attended the gathering. As a government might feel over the peaceful conquest of a new territory, so do the women rejoice over the addition of Germany to the roll of friendly States.

ORIGINAL AMERICAN GIRL.

Good Reasons Why She Shouldn't Be Allowed to Run Wild.

It has been the habit of the American parent to laugh to scorn the vigilance of espionage that the continental parent maintains over the daughters of the family. Over here we are wont to point with pride to the self-reliant character of the American girl and declare it to be its own protection under every condition.

We believe thoroughly in the American girl and in her ability to meet every reasonable situation with credit to herself and her country. But there have been a number of instances of late which have caused us to ponder whether the American parent was justified in taking some of the chances that he does.

One of these is the case of the Georgia girl who went to London unattended a year ago to give concert readings. She claims that she was abducted by a man who wanted to marry her. At any rate she was rescued from a French jail in which she had been locked after being arrested as a "wanderer." She says she was "wandering" in order to escape the man.

We do not doubt that this young woman was a victim of circumstances, but was it fair to her that she should be placed without proper guardianship in a position to become a victim of such circumstances? American independence is a good thing, but it is scarcely broad enough to excuse the shirking of parental responsibilities.

There is a happy medium in all things, even in the government of daughters. We do not believe in shutting them up like birds in a cage, but neither do we counsel letting them run loose like ponies on the prairie.—Washington Times.

Blamed Busy.

A year ago a manufacturer hired a boy. For months there was nothing noticeable about the boy except that he never took his eyes off the machine he was running. A few weeks ago the manufacturer looked up from his work to see the boy standing beside his desk.

"What do you want?" he asked.

"Want me pay raised."

"What are you getting?"

"Tree dollars a week."

"Well, how much do you think you are worth?"

"Four dollars."

"You think so, do you?"

"Yessir, an' I've been tinkin' so fer tree weeks, but I've been so blame busy I haven't had time to speak to you about it."

The boy got the "raise."

She Told Him.

DeBore—Is Miss Liliwhite in?

Truthful Domestic—She's out.

DeBore—Hum! Whom is she out with?

Truthful Domestic—Out with you.—New York Weekly.

There may be people smarter than you are, but of course they dodge you.

Rule that Worked Both Ways.

Two Senators had lunch together in the restaurant at their end of the Capitol. The bill was exactly \$1. The senior of the two in point of service drew forth a bank note to pay the score. "I have been here eighteen years," said he, philosophically; "and that note is about all I have to show for it."

"But," replied the other, known as a facetious Senator, "what has the country to show for it?"—Washington Post.

Woman's Wisdom.

Sister—If you are so dreadfully in love with her, why don't you propose to her?

Brother—She gives me no encouragement.

Sister—Nonsense! Only yesterday I heard her advise you to let your mustache grow because shaving it so much would make it stiff.



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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

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ABOUT FIRE INSURANCE

IMPORTANT TO
 POLICY HOLDERS

Read Carefully, then Cut Out and Paste on the Back of Your Fire Insurance Policy.

At and After a Fire.

Instruct the insured:

To save all he can.

To care for, clean up, dry out and air the saved property.

To keep an account of all expenses incurred in caring for saved property, and charge to the loss.

To keep open and continue business as if there were no insurance; he must not close his doors and wait for an adjuster.

That the Insurance Company will not take care of or take possession of his premises or of his saved property.

That any loss caused by his negligence to protect and care for his property at or after a fire is not covered by the insurance contract; and

That all of the value of the property saved belongs to the insured, and all of the loss and loss expenses thereon up to the face of the policy is chargeable to the insurance.

Many small companies have been weakened by the Baltimore fire.

The policies of my companies are conflagration proof.

I represent strong companies only.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Agent.

South San Francisco Laundry

C. GRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at **BADEN CASH STORE,**
 South San Francisco, Cal.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT—

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,

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LOCAL AGENT FOR THE

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

...AGENT...

HAMBURG-BREMEN,

PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,

AND HOME of New York

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

House Broker,

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OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

TOWN NEWS

Register.
Subscribe to the Town Hall.
A freeholder is a free man.
Get a bit of the earth for your own.
Get a home of your own and get rid of the landlord.

Mrs. Frank Miner returned from Camp Meeker Sunday.

Mrs. H. L. Kofod returned from Monterey Tuesday.

Every man who votes in November must be registered anew.

Settle down, quit moving. Save every cent and buy a home.

Prof. H. R. Painton and wife have returned to San Francisco.

Thomas Fallon has moved into one of the Benjamin cottages.

H. W. Rike returned the fore part of the week from a trip to Mexico.

The hay-balers have been occupied in the nearby fields the past week.

Mrs. T. J. McMullin and children arrived Monday from La Cygne, Kas.

Mrs. Geo. Cross is undergoing treatment in one of the San Francisco hospitals.

For Sale.—Easy terms, one motor bike. Apply at residence of W. J. McCuen.

Mr. Dan McSweeney left Monday for a ten days' trip to be spent at Seattle and Portland.

Mr. Tim Bresnan and wife will leave tomorrow for Santa Cruz, where they will spend the coming week.

Henry Kneese left Monday for Little River, Mendocino county, where he will spend the summer.

Mrs. T. Mason returned Friday from an extended trip through Southern California and Mexico.

Mrs. J. H. Nicolans, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Stahl, has returned to her home in Sacramento.

School opened on Monday with the old corps of teachers, with Mr. Silva as principal in place of Mr. Painton.

The latest reports received by Mr. Wm. Quan regarding his wife's health are in substance that her condition is about the same.

New plans and a prospectus for the new Town Hall are on exhibition at the Postoffice for the information of those interested in the enterprise.

Mrs. A. C. Fox and daughter Ella returned to their home at Hanford Wednesday after spending two weeks at the home of Mrs. E. I. Du Bois.

Mrs. McSweeney and daughter, Miss M. L. McSweeney, of San Francisco, are visiting at the A. McSweeney home, where they will spend the present month.

Born.—In this town, on Monday, August 1st, to the wife of Constable R. J. Carroll, a daughter. The little Miss on her arrival tipped the scales at 13½ pounds.

Rev. Mr. Kingsbury returned from his vacation on Wednesday. Mr. Kingsbury has done a good work here, and we trust returns with renewed strength to his work and home.

Mr. Robert Doble, the expert electrician, was in town Wednesday for the purpose of making estimates and arranging details for the plant of the new Light and Power Company.

Senator Healy is moving his big stock of lumber from the old yard on San Bruno Road, foot of Grand avenue, to the new yard near Mr. Healy's residence on Linden avenue.

Mr. John Fischer, who christened his seventh son for President Roosevelt, has received a very courteous acknowledgment in reply to his letter informing the President of the circumstance.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveying done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post-office building.

Mr. V. Bianchi had his left leg broken just above the ankle joint on Wednesday. Mr. Bianchi was driving a wagon loaded with hay when the wagon tipped over upon Mr. Bianchi, breaking his leg.

Mr. J. B. Rogers, one of the most prominent well-borers of the country, has received the contract for boring wells for the Land and Improvement Company near Baden Station, and has commenced work.

The Standard Loan and Trust Company has secured a good list of subscribers and will organize a local branch. This company stands ready to make loans in our town on good real estate security.

The State Text Books for the Seventh and Eighth Grades of the public schools have been changed. This change is made by the State Board of Education, and not by the Principal of our school nor by our local School Trustees.

Frank Miner is pushing work on the Grand avenue improvement. When completed Grand avenue for three blocks in length will be a splendid street. The big roller was put on the work Wednesday and the sprinkling wagon is following the roller.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

On Monday Division Superintendent Allen of the electric road swore to a warrant charging A. F. Stewart, a conductor on the San Mateo line, with felony embezzlement. Stewart worked on Saturday last, but disappeared with his receipts, amounting to about \$40.—San Mateo Leader.

Registration progresses slowly. The great body are holding back presumably through indifference. Registration will close September 28th. It is important that the registration should be complete. Voters are requested to register at once and thereby prevent crowding the work at the last end.

An unusually large delegation of members from the different San Francisco tribes attended the Pocahontas meeting at this place last Friday night. A special car from the electric line was chartered for the purpose of carrying the visitors, of which no less than seventy-five attended. After the regular role of business the evening was spent in dancing, after which refreshments were served.

The entertainment given by the ladies of South San Francisco in aid of the Catholic church on Saturday evening last at Armour Pavilion, netted a good, large, round sum, which the ladies will apply to reducing the church indebtedness. There was a large crowd present. The excellent program was carried out in full and every one present enjoyed a most delightful evening.

A. Jenevin, proprietor of Uncle Tom's Cabin, announces a grand ball for the evening of Saturday, August 25th. The finest of music has been engaged, and all who know Mr. Jenevin's ability as an entertainer will admit that an excellent time awaits all who attend. Admission will be free. A delightful supper will be prepared at \$1 per person.—San Mateo Leader.

Start an Herb Garden

Fortunes in GINSENG, GOLDEN SEAL and SENECA, all valuable plants. Easily grown and hardy throughout the U. S. Always a ready market and demand increasing. Room in your garden to grow thousands of dollars' worth. We sell roots and seed. Plant in fall. Booklet and magazine telling all about it 4c. Write today. OZARK GINSENG CO. Dep't W., Joplin, Mo.

The members of Grace Guild at their last meeting passed a vote of thanks to all who have so generously contributed towards the construction of the Guild Hall. The purpose of the Hall is to provide a center for social life. A house-warming will be held on Saturday evening, August 6th, at 8 o'clock. One of the attractive features of the Guild Hall is a large fireplace and the order of program for the evening will include a fire-lighting and hanging of the crane, which is an old established custom at house-warmings. Music will be provided by the South City Band and by the South City Glee Club, and arrangements are made for dancing. All are cordially invited.

REAL ESTATE NOTES.

John J. Smith, son-in-law of Mr. C. Broner, has bought of the Land and Improvement Company the house heretofore occupied by Chas. Willin, together with one acre of land. The property is near San Bruno and fronts on San Bruno Road.

Jos. Pacheco has bought of Leroy Hough the westerly 80 feet of lots No. 1 and 2 of block No. 147, on San Bruno avenue.

The Grauf cottage in the north end is nearing completion.

Alex Anderson has bought of the Land and Improvement Company lot No. 15 in block No. 114.

Henry Michenfelder has bought lot No. 40 of block No. 117, corner of Grand and Maple avenues. Mr. Michenfelder will begin work on a building on said corner during this month and contemplates erecting a two-story residence building.

NOTICE WOMEN OF WOODCRAFT.

Special meeting, Monday, August 8th, 2 p. m., at Butchers' Hall. Transaction of such business as comes before the order.

MARY TAYLOR, Guardian Neighbor.

AUTOS MUST SLOW DOWN

Sprinkling Wagon Frightens Horse and Injured Man Wants Supervisors to Pay \$10,000 Damages.

Monday's session of the Board of Supervisors was attended by all the members.

The Recorder collected fees during the month of July amounting to \$34.75.

The Assessor collected the following sums: Poll tax, \$490; personal property tax, \$987.95. Total, \$1477.95. Of this sum he returned commissions amounting to \$132.75.

The License Collector's collections were \$600, of which he returned \$60 as commission.

The Tax Collector gathered in during the month the sum of \$1209.65.

The fees collected by the County Clerk during the month were \$186.80.

The Sheriff's report showed: Fees collected and due the county, \$11.32; mileage earned, \$6.75. Prisoners boarded, 48; cost of same, \$221.

The Health Officer reported the general health of the county fair. He had quarantined and fumigated one house with scarlet fever. He issued 687 burial permits and collected \$687 for same; also, 8 removal permits and collected \$80 for same. All the money was turned over to the Treasurer. Henry Ward Brown asked that the consideration of the proposed cemetery district ordinance in the northern end of the county be postponed for two weeks, and the order was made.

Liquor licenses were granted as follows: First Township, Millett & Sutton; Second, John R. Rad, A. Rowell, A. de Roche; Third, F. P. Roach, A. V. Keiffer, A. A. Newman; Fourth, P. P. Quinlan; Fifth, Palmer & Bell, J. W. Packard, Herman Frey, F. S. Duarte. The following gave notice that they will apply at the next meeting: D. Palany, South San Francisco; M. & S. Beili & Co., Colma; A. J. Wullich, Colma; J. C. Robb, Millbrae; W. A. Maloney, Menlo Park; B. Boltano, J. V. Azevedo, Halfmoon Bay; Thos. G. Durham, Lobitos; Gianola, Pescadero; John H. O'Keefe, Menlo Park.

The prospect of a \$10,000 damage suit against the county caused somewhat of a ripple of excitement, but it soon died out.

In a communication Edward M. Ritter, a San Francisco attorney, demanded two propositions. One was for the payment of \$10,000 to Michael Sullivan, a young blacksmith, who has an establishment on Mission street, San Francisco, and the other

was for a conference between all parties interested.

It appears that Sullivan was driving along one of the roads of this county on May 17th last, when his horse was frightened by a road sprinkler and ran away. Sullivan was hurled against a telegraph pole and injured. He claimed the accident was owing to the carelessness and negligence of the driver. He claims damages in the following sums: Damage to cart, \$25; loss of business due to inability to attend through injuries, \$3000; personal injuries, \$6000; doctor's bills, \$975; total, \$10,000.

The matter was referred to the District Attorney.

District Attorney Bullock presented a draft of an ordinance which will effectively dampen the ardor of the scorching automobilist. He explained that the proposed law was drawn after consultation with the Sheriff, who has been receiving complaints innumerable of late.

The ordinance provides that each person who desires to operate an automobile in this county must obtain a permit from the County Clerk. In order to secure this permit the applicant must give satisfactory proof of his or her ability to operate successfully. The name, age and residence of the applicant must be given, also the name of the owner must be given. The permit must always be with the holder in case of the demand to inspect the same by an officer. The number of the permit must be painted in large letters on the lamps of the machine.

On level roads the speed must not exceed 15 miles per hour, and on mountain roads not more than 5 miles. The operator must slow down to 5 miles an hour on approaching a team, and on a signal from the driver of any vehicle must come to a stop. Gasoline bicycles are also included in the above restrictions. The penalty for violation is imprisonment for not more than six months or a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500.

The Board is determined to put a stop to the reckless automobilism which has been indulged in in this county in the past, and in this the members will be joined by the Sheriff. It should be stated, in justice to the law-abiding owners of autos in this county that they are heartily in accord with any reasonable restrictions. It is a recognized fact that the majority of the law breakers are from San Francisco, who have a wholesome disregard for any law or regulation which finds its inception in the country. They will soon find, however, that their reign of terror along the roads of this county will soon end. The ordinance will be passed at probably the next meeting.

Attorney Geo. C. Ross presented, on behalf of Mrs. A. S. Easton, a map of the new subdivision known as Loma Park, and asked the Board to accept the same. A number of the avenues were accepted.

The Court House contractors presented a bill for \$1200 for work done, but the Finance Committee failed to pass upon it. The claim is for part payment of extra cost of raising the basement one foot. The original cost is \$1600, but the work cannot be finally completed until the old Court House is out of the way.

The claim was referred to the District Attorney.

The Surveyor was directed to make plans and specifications for a small concrete bridge on the San Bruno road near the Six-Mile House.

The proposed change from galvanizing iron to copper for the dome covering of the new Court House was laid over until the next meeting. The change will cost about \$1000, but the Board wants a definite proposition.—San Mateo Leader.

NOTICE!

For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in the Postoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

Quinn & White

HOUSE AND....

SIGN PAINTERS

Paper hangers and Decorators

WORK PROMPTLY EXECUTED

Leave Orders P. O. Box 52

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

San Mateo County Building and Loan Association.

Assets, - - - \$176,000.00.

Loans made on the Ordinary or Definite Contract plans, paying out in from five to twelve years as may be desired, with privilege of partial or total repayment before maturity.

No ADVANCE PREMIUM or unnecessary expense.

GEO. W. LOVIE, Secretary, Redwood City, Cal.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE.—All classes of cattle offered freely, market overstocked, prices dull on anything except the best grades.

SHEEP and LAMBS.—Desirable fat mutton sheep not plentiful, meeting ready sales at firm prices.

HOGS.—Hard hogs more plentiful, good demand, market firm.

PROVISIONS.—Provisions are in fair demand.

LIVESTOCK.—The quoted prices are per lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE.—No. 1 grassfed Steers, 7@7½c; 2nd quality, 6½@7c; Thin Steers, 5½@6c; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 6c; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 5½c; third quality, 4@5c.

HOGS.—Hard, grain fed, 130 to 250 lbs, 5c; over 250 to 300 lbs, 4½c; rough undesirable hogs, 3½@4c; hogs weighing under 130 lbs, 4½@4¾c.

SHEEP.—No. 1 Wethers, 3½c; No. 1 Ewes, 3c. Suckling Lambs, 4½c, per lb, live weight.

CALVES.—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 4@4½c; over 250 lbs, 3½@4c.

FRESH MEAT.—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEEF.—Market firm.—First quality steers, 6@6½c; second quality, 5½@6c; third quality 4½@5c; thin steers, 3½@4c; first quality cows and heifers, 3½@4c; second quality, 4½@5c; third quality, 3½@4c.

VEAL.—Large, 6@6½c; medium, 7@7½c; small, good, 8@9c.

MUTTON.—Market firm.—Wethers, heavy, 7@7½c; light, 7½c; Heavy Ewes, 6½@7c; Light Ewes, 7c; Spring Lambs No. 1, 8½@9c; fair Lambs, 8@8½c.

DRESSED HOGS.—Hard, 7½@8½c.

PROVISIONS.—Hams, 12½@13½c; picnic hams, 10c; Boiled Hams, skin on, 19½c; skin off, 22c.

BACON.—Ex. L. S. C. bacon, 17c; light S. C. bacon, 15½c; med. bacon, clear, 10c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 10½c; clear, light bacon, 12½c; clear ex. light bacon, 13c.

BEEF.—Extra Family, bbl, \$11.50; do, hf-bbl, \$6.00; Family Beef, bbl, \$11.00; hf-bbl, \$5.75; Extra Mess, bbl, \$...; do, hf-bbl, \$...

PORK.—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 9½c; do, light, 9½c; do, Bellies, 10c; Clear, bbls., \$19.00; hf-bbls., \$9.75; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls., \$5.00; 25-lb. kegs, \$2.10; kits, \$1.25.

LARD.—Prices are per lb:

Tes. ½-bbls. 50s. 20s. 10s. 5s. Compound 6½ 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ 7¼ 7¾ Cal pure 9½ 9¾ 9¾ 10¼ 10¼ 10½

In 3-lb tins the price on each is ½c higher than on 5-lb tins.

CANNED MEATS.—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, 1s; Is 1.35; Roast Beef, 2s, 1s.

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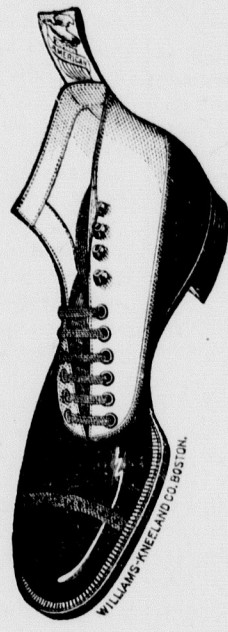
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PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

HIGH SCHOOL FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES.

By Prof. Wilbur S. Jackson, University of Chicago.

The most enlightened sentiment of the present time regards the school as a social institution. In making inquiry, therefore, into the value of fraternity life among the children it is necessary to test it entirely in accordance with its power to contribute to the welfare of the school as a social whole. The school, being a social organization, has a right to demand that every individual contribute the best that is in him to the good of all. In making this contribution it is perfectly natural that much should be done through groups around certain centers that have definite ideals. The groups being formed, the school, however, still has the right to exact the same things from them that it does from the individuals. If, now, the fraternities and sororities are so contributing, if they are wielding an influence that is tending to blend all the diverse interests of the school towards one end, the social uplift of all, how does it happen that in schools where these societies exist the class rooms and corridors are thronged with those who are shivering under the frost of ostracism? Here is a system, masquerading as social, which, at best, is indifferent to the good influences which great numbers of the pupils might exert and, at the worst, it deliberately sets about preventing the individual from giving his best to the school. Whether in the fraternity or out of it, there is no difference in principle. The good that the fraternity seeks is the good of the small coterie composing it—it is distinctly selfish and narrow. To assume anything else is ridiculous, for if it were really the good of the whole it could not and would not confine its membership to a few. It is essentially aristocratic, and it must, therefore, come into direct conflict with the proper organization of the school, which is essentially democratic.

The spirit of the American parent is against the spirit of the fraternity. When one contrasts the effect upon the character of his child that a school will have which is broken up into fraternity factions with the effect which a training for a similar length of time would have in an institution founded upon the principles that govern Hull House or which dominated the Cook County Normal School, there is simply but one conclusion possible. The one trains the pupils at this most teachable period of their lives in all the old social prejudices and traditions that the race is doing its best to slough off; the other broadens and deepens the sympathies; it schools the older in the care of the younger, and it teaches the younger to trust the older. It trains the strong to look after the weak, that the strength of the latter may be more surely conserved. In fine, it educates into that broad citizenship which constitutes the true democratic state.

STOCK JOBBING AS A FORM OF PARESIS.

By Prof. James C. Kiernan, M. D., Chicago Post-Graduate School.

Since the days of Juvenal satirists have scored pursuit of speculative wealth as a vice peculiar to modern times. The speculator has had his part, however, in all ages, and forestalling or monopoly has been a crime against which the fanatic law-maker has always launched his legal bolts in vain. Even the corporation of the swindling variety is old. Of the close of the seventeenth century Macaulay draws the following picture: "An impatience to be rich, a contempt for those slow but sure gains which are the proper reward of industry, patience, and thrift spread through society. The spirit of the coggling deers of white frails took possession of the grave senators of the city, wardens of trades, deputies, aldermen. It was much easier and much more lucrative to put forth a lying prospectus announcing a new stock, to persuade ignorant people that the dividends could not fall short of 20 per cent, and to part with \$5,000 of this imaginary wealth for 10,000 solid guineas than to load a ship with a well chosen cargo for Virginia or the Levant. Every day some new bubble was puffed into existence, rose buoyant, shone bright, and was forgotten."

One great barometer of the social pressure resulting on stock jobbing is paretic dementia, or paresis, as it is popularly called. While this disorder has probably always existed, it was first pointed out by the great English neu-

rologist, Willis, in the seventeenth century. It is found only in countries with a speculative commercial atmosphere. The influence of such an atmosphere is excellently shown in the fact that paretic dementia is far more frequent among the negroes in Chicago than those in New York, and is practically unknown among the negroes in the South. This is due to the fact that the negro in Chicago is treated as an equal in commerce and politics and is thoroughly under the influence of the speculative atmosphere which permeates the commerce of the city. The same influence is shown in the undue proportion of paretic dementia among the Irish, which is much greater than in New York City. And this arises from the Irish in Chicago being much more addicted to speculation than those in New York. To my personal knowledge Irish women, who in New York would simply hoard their money and keep away from all speculation, here deal in options on wheat and pork.

Not every organism can take paretic dementia in a speculative atmosphere since there must likewise be acquired predisposing causes, generally what is euphemistically called blood poison, which, whether innocently acquired or not, creates a tendency to paretic dementia. All other things being equal, the man of strong constitution is more likely to be attacked by paretic dementia, since the weaker breaks down in nervous prostration. Fortunately, the patient rarely lasts over four years and the disease is not hereditary. It is, however, the danger signal of commercial civilization.

MEN WHO ABANDON THEIR FAMILIES.

By Minnie F. Low.

Men who abandon their wives and children should be made to answer for their crimes. In May of this year the Forty-third General Assembly of Illinois passed a much needed amendment to our abandonment law. Under the old law a term in the county jail did not benefit the family; and, more unsatisfactory still, the lazy, shiftless man, who never did make any pretense at work, found the idle life, with free food and shelter, entirely to his liking. Now, any person who shall, without good cause, abandon his wife, and neglect or refuse to maintain or provide for her; or who shall abandon his or her minor children, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail, house of correction, or workhouse not less than one month nor more than twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and should a fine be imposed it may be directed by the court to be paid in whole or in part to the wife or to the guardian or custodian of the minor child or children.

Men who abandon their families without good cause may be divided into four classes. The first includes those who come from foreign shores. They leave without any premeditated thought of final separation. In time, however, with thousands of miles between, the picture of loved ones grows dim in the distance. The men grow to like the ways of our country. New ties are formed, which, unfortunately, supplant the old.

A second class are those who lack the moral courage to face temporary disappointments or troubles. Men go away under pressure of circumstances, conscious in some instances that their presence is more of a hindrance than a help to their families. They are well aware that relief agencies will not help so long as the able bodied men are about; and so they leave, knowing the community will assume the duties which they cannot carry.

A third class includes those who deliberately plan to leave their families, and are known as the criminal type.

The fourth class are the men who leave their wives and children, but who earn a fair livelihood in the city, and make no pretense at leaving it. Moral suasion goes a great way in adjusting the difficulties in cases of this kind.

The man who commits theft has comparatively little chance to escape punishment. If we find it essential to punish the man who steals \$10 worth of merchandise, he who deprives his wife and helpless children of their natural rights to his protection and support, thus robbing the home of its sanctity and society of its morals, should not be allowed to atone for all his sins on a mere promise. He should not be dealt with lightly before a tribunal that stands for justice and the enforcement of the law.

in the cold air, and for a short time I felt better. But Nature was bound to have her way, and I found I could not keep awake. The awful dream was constantly before my mind, and I exerted my will to the uttermost to keep my eyes open, but they would close. I took another turn around the platform, and then a thought struck me. I entered the office again, found a piece of strong wire, and with it I secured the safety signals so that it was impossible for me to move them. Thus protected, I sat down and gave up the fight, soon falling asleep.

"The first I knew a shrill whistle sounded in my ears, causing me to jump up in excitement and alarm and grasp the signals. The next instant the train dashed past, and then, too late, I thought of the order.

"Oh, God," I groaned, as I watched the receding train. Then came the headlight around the curve, the sharp calls for brakes, followed by the awful crash.

"Toot—toot!" "I awoke with a start, grasped the signals and tried to work them, but soon remembered why they were fastened.

"What's the matter, Fred?" cried Tom Watson, from his engine. "What's the danger signals set for?"

"I have got order to hold you here until train 68 arrives," I answered.

"Train No. 17 took the sidetrack; the headlight of No. 68 was soon seen dashing around the curve, and a moment later the danger was over. Then I took my wire fastenings from the safety signals and allowed No. 17 to go on.

"That is all, unless I add that I never again received an order of that kind without fastening my signals so that they could not be moved. For, although it happened once, I might never again be saved by a dream."—The Hearststone.

EQUINE WEARY WILLIES.

Stories of Horses Who Had Ideas of Their Own and Lived Up to Them.

There are many instances of horses refusing to perform their allotted duties. A certain farmer at Sateley, in Hampshire, tells a story of a cart horse which he bought "cheap" at a horse sale near Aldershot. As events turned out, this animal proved by no means a bargain, for from the day he was bought to the time the disappointed purchaser sold him "for a mere song" this stubborn beast absolutely refused to do any work.

He would submit to being harnessed in the most exemplary manner, but when once this operation was performed the wily animal would not budge an inch—rivaling in determination the mule, which frequently decides to take a rest, and in Italy it is often found necessary to light a fire underneath the lazy offender before he can be induced to "move on."

A well-known race horse trainer in Sussex once had a horse which would only work when in the mood for it.

Time after time this curiously disposed animal would, when running in hurdle races, lead his field, and appear to be winning easily, until the last hurdle was reached. He then presumably thought that he had done enough work, for he would stop short, and, digging his front hoofs into the ground, would allow every horse in the race to pass him, after which he would quietly trot off to the paddock.

Apparently there was method in this peculiar idiosyncrasy, for his trainer was of opinion that the horse counted the hurdles—there are eight in a race—and, mindful of the many hindings he had in former days received in the "run in" from the last hurdle to the winning post, had formed a resolve never again to negotiate the final hurdle.—London Answers.

WHO MAKE THE BEST SOLDIERS?

They Come from All Walks of Life, Says Gen. Hawley.

"Who make the best soldiers?" inquired a Hartford man of General Joseph R. Hawley a year or two ago, when Senator Hawley was stopping at the Hartford Club, says the Hartford Courant.

"Who make the best soldiers?" repeated General Hawley, reflectively. "You mean what kind of men make the best soldiers, I suppose," and the interrogator said that was precisely what he meant.

"Well, I will tell you that it was my experience that no kind of men made the best soldiers, and I mean by that that the best soldiers came from all the walks of life and were of all kinds and conditions. When I was captain I had a great, towering private that was a swearing, frenzied creature in battle, absolutely fearless, and I had another soldier, a little fellow not more than 17 years old, who looked like a girl, and the little chap was as calm and brave a soldier as ever went into an engagement.

"He was wounded in one battle and I saw him drag himself and his gun down to a stream. There he washed his wounded leg, bound it up with bandages made from his shirt and he came back proudly to the firing line, where he stayed all day. There were many men of special bravery in every company and those who were cowardly were very few, as my experience in the Civil War taught me."

More Paper Money. The Paraguayan government has authorized a new issue of paper money, and bids for printing the same will soon be asked for. About 5,000,000 notes will be printed.

Natural Inference. "Isn't that Tom's step I hear?" "Probably; he just went out with the auto."—Harvard Lampoon.



Reporter—Senator Bilkins has absolutely nothing to say. Editor—Well, boil it down. We are terribly crowded to-night.—Puck.

Brown—Is Smith the boss over at his house? Jones—Mrs. Smith says he isn't, but I take notice he picks out all the new wall paper.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Mr. Tim Idity—Is your chauffeur a safe man to ride with? Mr. Knote Slow—Why, certainly! No policeman has succeeded in catching him yet.—Town Topics.

Mrs. Chugwater—Josiah, where is there such a thing as a laundry trust? Mr. Chugwater—Where? What do you suppose the Flatiron Building in New York is for?

"Arthur, dear, don't you think it's rather extravagant of you to eat butter with that delicious jam?" "No, love; economical. Same piece of bread does for both."—Tit-Bits.

Magistrate (sternly)—Didn't I tell you the last time you were here I never wanted you to come before me again? Prisoner—Yes, sir, but I couldn't make the policeman believe it.—New Yorker.

"Are you at all familiar with Plato?" asked Mrs. Oldecastle. "No, that's one thing Josiah always blames me for. He says I never make real close friends with anybody."—Philadelphia Ledger.

After a more severe reproof than usual, little Bessie, who is extraordinarily sensitive, thought diligently for a minute, and then said: "Mamma, isn't there any way a child can get a divorce from his parents?"

"Some scientists," began Mr. Gay, significantly, "consider kissing dangerous. Do you?" "Well," replied Miss Smart, "I think it would be for you. My big brother is within call."—Exchange.

Fair Passenger—I've paid my fare once. Why do you ask for it again? Conductor—I beg pardon, lady, but you look so much prettier every time I pass through that I thought you were another passenger.—Chicago News.

Farmer Hoptoad—I dunno as them city folks is so lazy, after all. Farmer Trefrog—How's that, Hiram? Farmer Hoptoad—One of the clerks at that hotel where I put up wuz up ahead of me every mornin', try to beat him as I would.—Philadelphia Press.

"When young fellows begin a court-in'," said Farmer Halcade, "they jest gits crazy, an' thet thar boy Jim o' mine ain't no exception." "What's Jim bin a-doin'?" asked Farmer Souarep. "Hanged if he didn't go inter town yesterday an' spend a hull sixpence fur a toothbrush!"

"Yes," said the boarding-school teacher, "I think that is a model letter for you to write your fiancé. But of course you will copy it, leaving out those numerous spaces?" "Oh, dear, no!" replied the girl. "Those are for 'dearest.' I have it on a rubber stamp."—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Phoxy—I was going to ask you to try this little trick. Multiply the years of your age by three, subtract twenty-one from the total and what's the answer? Miss Kute—You should be able to guess the answer at once, Mr. Phoxy—What is it? Miss Kute—None of your business.—Philadelphia Press.

The honest man (to theater door tender)—I see that you have signs in the lobby saying that tickets bought of speculators will not be accepted. Now, I want to inform you that I bought my ticket of a speculator. Door Tender (with a sickly smile)—Say, you reformers give me a pain in the solar plexus! G'wan in!—Exchange.

Edgar had been asked to write a composition about the camel. This is what he evolved: "The camel has four stomachs, and can go four weeks without feeding them, remembering the week by counting the stomach he happens to be using at the time; and so, coming in out of the field once a month, as regular as a clock, for his breakfast, which is mostly water."

They had been talking as they walked. She had remarked parenthetically: "Oh, it must be terrible to a man to be rejected by a woman." "Indeed it must," was his response. Then after a while, with sympathetic disingenuousness, she exclaimed: "I don't think that I could ever have the heart to do it." And there came a silence between them as he thought it over.—Tit-Bits.

In a small village in Yorkshire an old laborer once went into a neighbor's cottage. In the corner of the little kitchen stood a grandfather clock, on the dial of which was the customary figure of an old man holding a scythe, and above was the time-worn inscription, "Tempus fugit." Looking wisely up at the clock, the old man said to the owner: "Aye, tempus fugit! Same man as made ours, I see!"—Tit-Bits.

General "Phil" Sheridan was at one time asked at what little incident did he laugh the most. "Well," he said, "I do not know, but I always laugh when I think of the Irishman and the mule. I was riding down the line one day, when I saw an Irishman mounted on a mule which was kicking its legs rather freely. The mule finally got its hoof caught in the stirrup, when, in the excitement, the Irishman remarked: "'Well, begorrah, if ye're goin' to get on, O'll get off!'"—New York Tribune.

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DRINK NO MORE Treat the drink or drug habit as a disease, which it really is, and you can cure it. **The Keeley Treatment** has been doing this for twenty-five years. Descriptive matter and testimonials sent free to patients everywhere. **THE KEELEY INSTITUTE** 1170 Market St., Denver, Colo., San Francisco.

XERXES WITH A GRIEVANCE.

Somebody Must Sweat for Taking Liberties with a Great Name.

"Mad, sir—mad! I'm mad clear through!"

It was evident to the lawyer that he was on the verge of securing a good slander or personal damage suit, and he invited the stranger to be seated. "Mad!" repeated the stranger. "I'm mad enough to eat dirt. I'm mad enough to put this case through if it costs me all of \$20."

"I infer," said the lawyer, "that someone has wronged you?"

"Wronged me!" roared the stranger. "He's made a monkey of me! I tell you, sir, it's made me look like a blooming idiot. He's given the public a wrong impression of my mental strength, and the educational advantages of my youth, and I want to make him sweat for it."

"It all hinges on my middle name. That name is Xerxes. Now, I am not prepared to deny that this is more or less of a fool name for anyone to carry around at this period of the world's history, but I can't see that I'm to blame for it."

"Certainly not," asserted the lawyer. "Just because my parents were foolish enough to give me that kind of a name is no reason why everyone I meet should think he has a license to have fun with me, and I am entitled to the protection of the law, as I figure it."

"Most assuredly."

"Then it's a cinch I'll get big damages," said the stranger, with every evidence of satisfaction at the prospect. "You see, my full name is Bradley Xerxes Edgerton, but of course I don't use the middle name."

"Of course not."

"I just wrote it Bradley X. Edgerton, and that's the way I put it on a big petition that is being circulated."

"What has that to do with your suit for damages?"

"Why, the big, lumbering idiot I want to sue came along and wrote 'his' above 'X' and 'mark' below it, and I'm either going to have him arrested or he's going to have a case of assault and battery against me."—New York Sun.

The number of persons in the penitentiaries of Iowa to 1,000 population has doubled in fourteen years.

A drinking water microbe must be a natural detective. He is nearly always "suspicious."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Don't try cheap cough medicines. Get the best, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. What a record it has, sixty years of

Cherry Pectoral

cures! Ask your doctor if he doesn't use it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles.

"I have found that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best medicine I can prescribe for bronchitis, influenza, coughs, and hard colds."

M. LODGE, M.D., Ithaca, N. Y.

25c, 50c, \$1.00. All druggists.

for

Bronchitis

Correct any tendency to constipation with small doses of Ayer's Pills.

A SPRING SONG.

When Love comes to my garden
He walks with dainty tread,
The lilies blaze before him,
The moss-cow lifts its head;
The trim-kept lawns grow greener,
The borders blush with pride,
The buds burst into blossom
When Love walks by my side.

When Love leaves my sad garden
The roses' petals fall,
The jasmine's scented clusters
Fade, dying, on the wall;
The lawns grow dock and thistle,
The paths are rank with weeds,
And all the dainty borders
Are strewn with fallen seeds.

Sweet Love, stay in my garden,
Rest in its rosy shades,
Bask in its scented sunshine,
Dream in its leafy glades;
Sing to the strings of pleasure,
Through all life's penitence,
Make every season summer,
Let every month be June.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

SAVED BY A DREAM.

I WAS sitting in a certain railroad office one evening not very long ago, when a telegraph operator related the following incident, which I will try to repeat in his own words: "Speaking about dreams," he said, "reminds me of a dream that I had once while I was working at Bricksburg, on the O. C. & B. It was the most remarkable dream I ever had, and I have no doubt it was the means of saving a great many lives. But I will relate the incident, and you may then judge of that for yourself."

"I dreamed I was in my office. 'B'g—B'g—B'g.' I heard the sounder click, and hastily taking up my pen I opened the key, answered the call and received this order:

"Operator: 'Flag and hold train seventeen (17) until train sixty-eight (68) arrives.'"

"'31 ALLISON.'"

"When I had repeated it back to the sender and received the signal that

my understanding of it was correct, I placed the order-book before me on the table in such a position that the order could not escape my eye, thus making it almost impossible for me to forget it, even for a second.

"Having recorded my understanding of the order and pronounced it correct, or 'O. K.,' the train-dispatcher then sent an order to the conductor and engineer of train No. 82 to run to Bricksburg regardless of train No. 17. This will show the responsibility that rested upon me. If I allowed train No. 17 to pass my station a collision would be the almost inevitable result. But you may be sure I did not intend to let such a mishap occur.

"But how sleepy I was! Before I was hardly aware of it I was nodding in my chair. Seeing the order before me all the time, however, and knowing its awful importance, I tried hard to banish sleep from my eyes. I got up and paced the floor, bathed my face with water, opened the door and stood in the cool night air, and then at length I sat down again and took up a book to read. I read for some time, but at last the words commenced to dance before my eyes. I roused up several times with a sudden start to find that I had lost my place, and had been almost asleep; my head fell slowly forward, my eyes closed, the book dropped from my hands, and soon I was asleep.

"Toot—toot!"

"It was the train, I sprang up with a start, grasped the safety signals and allowed it to proceed, and then—'Oh, my God! the order!'"

"I was wide awake then, and great drops of perspiration rolled down my face as I watched the lights of the swiftly receding train. The engineer of that train, Tom Watson, was one of my best friends, and to know that he was rushing on to almost certain death was terrible. His home was in Bricksburg, and as the train passed his house I heard him sound his whistle signal to his wife to let her know that he was 'on time' and all right.

"It is impossible for me to explain the awful horror that I felt, knowing that I was the cause of what must soon prove a terrible disaster. I could only wait and watch, almost breathless, hoping that the engineers might

see each other's headlights in time to stop their trains.

"A short distance from the station there was a sharp curve in the track, and as I looked I saw the headlight of train 68 dash into view; heard the short, sharp whistles for brakes, and the next instant came an awful crash.

"Hatless, coatless, I left my office and ran to the wreck, which was soon all ablaze, and when I reached the spot I almost fainted at the horrible sight that met my view. The engines were both piled together in a heap, bright tongues of flame were darting up toward the sky, while the screams and groans of the unfortunate passengers were awful to hear.

"Hesitating only for a moment, I sprang to the rescue of those whom I could reach and assisted them out of danger, but I could not stand it long. To see men, women, and even little children all crushed and bleeding, and to hear their cries for help to save them from the cruel flames, were more than I could bear, knowing that my carelessness was the cause of it all. The river was near at hand, and with a wild scream I ran to the bridge and jumped off, falling down, down, down, with 'murderer!' ringing in my ears.

"Fred! Fred! come, Fred, get up!" It was my wife calling me, and how glad I was to know that the awful disaster was only a dream.

"I told my wife about it, and she said:

"Be careful, Fred; for my sake be very careful."

"The next day our child was very sick, and I had but little sleep, and consequently was hardly fit for my duties that night. I asked to be excused from duty, but there happened to be no one to put in my place, so I had to work.

"About 9 o'clock I began to feel sleepy, and found it hard to keep awake. A few minutes later, however, when I received an order to hold train 17 until train 68 arrived, I thought of my dream, and was wide awake in an instant.

"I placed the book where the order could not possibly escape my eye, and sat down to wait. But I was soon nodding again. This would not do, decidedly! so I got up, bathed my face, and took a turn around the platform

Chronic Sores Eating Ulcers

A Constant Drain Upon the System.

Nothing is a source of so much trouble as an old sore or ulcer, particularly when located upon the lower extremities where the circulation is weak and sluggish. A gangrenous eating ulcer upon the leg is a frightful sight, and as the poison burrows deeper and deeper into the tissues beneath and the sore continues to spread, one can almost see the flesh melting away and feel the strength going out with the sickening discharges. Great running sores and deep offensive ulcers often develop from a simple boil, swollen gland, bruise or pimple, and are a threatening danger always, because while all such sores are not cancerous, a great many are, and this should make you suspicious of all chronic, slow-healing ulcers and sores, particularly if cancer runs in your family. Face sores are common and cause the greatest annoyance because they are so persistent and unsightly and detract so much from one's personal appearance. Middle aged and old people and those whose blood is contaminated and tainted with the germs and poison of malaria or some previous sickness, are the chief sufferers from chronic sores and ulcers. While the blood remains in an unhealthy polluted condition, and the sore will continue to grow and spread in spite of washes and salves, for the sore is the outward sign of some constitutional disorder, a bad condition of the blood and system, which local remedies cannot cure. A blood purifier and tonic is what you need—something to cleanse the blood, quicken the circulation and invigorate the constitution, and S. S. S. is just such a remedy. It counteracts and removes from the blood all the impurities and poisons, and gradually builds up the entire system; and when the blood has been purified the healing process begins and the ulcer or sore is soon entirely gone. S. S. S. contains no mineral or poisonous drugs of any description, but is guaranteed

purely vegetable, a blood purifier and tonic combined and a safe and permanent cure for chronic sores and ulcers. If you have a slow-healing sore of any kind, external or internal, write us about it, and our physicians will advise you without charge. Book on "The Blood and its Diseases" free.

SSS

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Polo is probably the oldest of athletic sports. It has been traced to 600 B. C.

Polo's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1906.

When nature makes a person good for nothing, it compensates by making that person a splendid critic.

It is permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nervine. Send for FREE \$2.50 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 961 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

In this day of bright business men it is difficult to tell a news item from an ad till you get to the bottom of it.

Our goods have stood the test of time. Established since 1852. Old Kirk Whisky. Next time you drink ask for it. A. P. Hotelling & Co., 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Three pairs of Siamese twin fishes have been hatched at the New York Aquarium.

Take your meals regularly. Take your rest regularly. Take "Old Girl Edge" regularly and you can see the world with approving eyes—and it will approve of you.

Hunger will sometimes make even a lazy man hustle.

It is nice to be clever, but it is vile to be a hypocrite.

Tools Tell Their Nations.

"Show me a piece of machinery or a tool and I'll tell you what nation made it," said a member of the steel trust to a Philadelphia Record man. "Every nation's character is very strongly marked upon the tools that it turns out."

"The English and the Scots are conservative. They cling to their machines, to rigidity. Hence their output has for its earmark a heaviness that might be called cumbersome. These machines are reliable and strong and massive, like a dray horse. They have no finish, no style, no elegance. The English and the Scots leave such considerations out of their minds altogether."

"The French are a nervous, delicate, sensitive people, with a highly developed sense of the beautiful. Hence their machines and their humblest tools have style, an air of elegance. The finish of the cheapest French tool is good. For elegance and good taste the machinery of France is unsurpassed. This trait the French automobile shows."

"German tools are good, but not elegant and not light. They incline to curved surfaces. This trait is well shown in them by contrast with the angular, racehorse-like contours of the American tool."

"American tools and machinery are characterized by their direct, plain, simple design; by the use in them of the lightest, best alloys and the newest steels; by a saving of weight that results in hollow structure wherever possible; by a racehorse leanness of appearance. In simplicity the American tools are by far the best. In elegance and finish they excel the tools of all other nations but the French."

The Point of View.

"Have you a good cook?" asked Mrs. Bond Hill.

"Yes, she's good enough," replied Mrs. Chester Park. "She attends church three times a week and all that, but her cooking is something fierce."

The number of cotton spindles in use in the United States increased last year from 15,500,000 to 20,000,000, owing principally to new factories in the cotton belt.

Arriving at a Verdict.

Kushquea, Pa., Aug. 1.—(Special)—In this section of Pennsylvania there is a growing belief that for such Kidney Diseases as Rheumatism and Lame Back there is only one sure cure and that is Dodd's Kidney Pills. This belief grows from such cases as that of Mrs. M. L. Davison of this place. She tells the story herself as follows:

"I have suffered from Rheumatism for thirty years and find that Dodd's Kidney Pills have done me more good than any medicine I have ever taken. I was also bothered with Lame Back and I can only say that my back hasn't bothered me since I took Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Considering that Mrs. Davison only took two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, the result would be considered wonderful if it were not that others are reporting similar results daily. Kushquea is fast arriving at a verdict that "Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one sure cure for Rheumatism."

Keeping Them Married.

Stranger—I am told that it is easy for a woman to get a divorce in this State, but difficult for a man to get one.

Citizen—Yes, we made it difficult for the men, so as to discourage them when they thought about it, and we made it easy for the women so they wouldn't care about it.



Miss Nellie Holmes, treasurer of the Young Woman's Temperance Association of Buffalo, N.Y., strongly advises all suffering women to rely, as she did, upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Your medicine is indeed an ideal woman's medicine, and by far the best I know to restore lost health and strength. I suffered misery for several years, being troubled with menorrhagia. My back ached, I had bearing-down pains and frequent headaches. I would often wake from restless sleep, and in such pain that I suffered for hours before I could go to sleep again. I dreaded the long nights as much as the weary days. I consulted two different physicians, hoping to get relief, but finding that their medicine did not seem to cure me. I tried your Vegetable Compound on the recommendation of a friend from the East who was visiting me."

"I am glad that I followed her advice, for every ache and pain is gone, and not only this, but my general health is much improved. I have a fine appetite and have gained in flesh. My earnest advice to suffering women is to put aside all other medicines and to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Miss NELLIE HOLMES, 540 No. Division St., Buffalo, N.Y.—\$500 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

CHINAMEN UNDER WAY.

Mexican's Clever Way of Smuggling Them Into the State.

One day a patrol in the vicinity of the border town of Tia Juana, Cal., noticed a wagon with a heaving load of hay across the imaginary line which separates the two republics. This was not exactly an unusual proceeding, but the rider's suspicions were aroused, nevertheless. Hailing the driver, he asked him his destination. As the reply was somewhat hazy, the scout informed the Mexican that he would accompany him.

The fellow looked the picture of misery when he told the patrolman that he really did not need an escort, so the latter told him that the man to whom the hay was to be delivered really did not need the provender. "You had better dump it out right here on the desert," continued the officer, "and, mind you, do not stick a Chinese with a pitchfork while you are doing it." The Mexican was voluble in his excuses and gestures, but nevertheless he had to toss the hay out upon the hot sands. He had all the load off, with the exception of a layer about a foot deep, and then he tramped around on that, sticking the pitchfork in at intervals of every foot until the steel prongs ran into the bed of the wagon. He turned to the inspector in triumph, as if to assure him that no coolie could live through such an assault. Just to be arbitrary, the latter commanded the driver to throw all of the load off. The Mexican reluctantly obeyed, and then the rider noticed that the bed of the wagon was unusually high. A closer inspection showed him that there was a false bottom in the vehicle. He covered the Mexican driver, who was preparing to run for it, with his gun.

When he had him securely handcuffed he turned his attention to the wagon. He ripped up the upper board of the bed and discovered a pigtail. When he pulled this vigorously enough he found that there was a Mongolian at the other end of it. Then he began to work with vigor, and inside of a half hour he had fourteen Chinese handcuffed to each other and tied to the wagon wheel. They were a sorry-looking lot. How long they had been lying in the wagon was hard to tell. They had to lie flat on their stomachs, breathing through holes cut in the bottom of the bed. Every joint must have been agony to them, and as the air they did get was generously charged with alkali dust, they narrowly escaped suffocation. The steerage quarters that they had on the trip home were palatial in comparison to those which they occupied in trying to cross the line. The Mexican did time in the penitentiary. That wagon load of hay was worth just \$2,800.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Anything to Please.

The wealthy lady came for the portrait of her husband. The artist handed over the picture with a mysterious bundle attached.

"What is this?" asked the patron.

"A photograph, madam," responded the artist.

"And what is that for?"

"Well, you said you wanted a 'speaking likeness.' That's the best I can do."

Quite a Pretentious Structure.

Maria—What did Martha's new hat look like?

John—Goodness, I can't tell! It looked more like a basket phaeton full of flowers than anything else.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

The Romans had a god of boundaries, Terminus. His statue was a post set in the ground to mark the limits of fields.

Not Their Families.

When a very young looking woman got on a trolley car the other day she found there an old friend, also a very young looking woman, whom she evidently had not seen for some time. After an exchange of greetings, which attracted the attention of other riders, one of the women said:

"How many children have you now?"

All who were in earshot sat up and listened breathlessly for the reply.

"Let me see," said the other, slowly, and then, after a pause, "I have sixteen now. How many have you?"

"Oh, I have only twelve," was the reply.

Even the conductor pinched himself at this to see if he was awake, and other people looked around to see if either or both of the young women were accompanied by doctors or keepers. There was a general air of dumbfoundness among the passengers until, from further conversation of the two women, it transpired that they were teachers in separate private schools for children. Then everybody looked foolish and made more or less of an attempt to appear as though they had taken no interest from first to last.

Got the Tune All Right.

A new Irish porter was put at work on an English train. The head porter, says Household Words, directed the new man to imitate him closely, and thereby learn his duties.

When the first train came into the station the head porter shouted, "Ferryhill; change for Hartlepool, Stockton and Middlesbrough; change for Spennymoor, Coxhoe and Trindon; keep your seats going north."

Barney strode after him and shouted in a louder voice: "Fareyhill; change for Dalore, Unphump, Too-taloor, Diderham; change for Coxcomb, Morrham, Pindham, Coldham; kape your seats where you are."

The station-master called him aside and showed him the right names on the time-table.

Barney removed his cap and said politely, "Thank you, sir. I got hold of the music, but I couldn't catch the words."

Count Eric von Rosen, one of Sweden's mightiest hunters, is bringing up a bear cub on the bottle. He shot the mother after a hard fight.

Get Rid of Scrofula

Bunches, eruptions, inflammations, soreness of the eyelids and ears, diseases of the bones, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, wasting are only some of the troubles it causes.

It is a very active evil, making havoc of the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Eradicates it, cures all its manifestations, and builds up the whole system. Accept no substitute.

Sometimes a cigar draws better than the actor it's named after.

The only rest ambition has is to be doing something.

To Break in New Shoes.

Always shake in Allen's Foot-Powder. It cures hot, sweating, itching, swollen feet. Cures Corns, Ingrowing Nails and Bunions. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y.

People who are placidly contented are often too lazy to be anything else.

Tears will often win a jury if backed up by sufficient good looks.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dread-disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the "foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for it of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Clever.

"Talk as you please," said Harvard Hadden, "but it takes practice to be a real genius."

"Dat's right, an' lots of it," replied Ragson Tatters.

"Dat's wit made my brother de cleverest in his line."

"What's his specialty?"

"Breakin' out of jail."—Philadelphia Press.

Sometimes we may learn more from a man's errors than from his virtues.—Longfellow.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

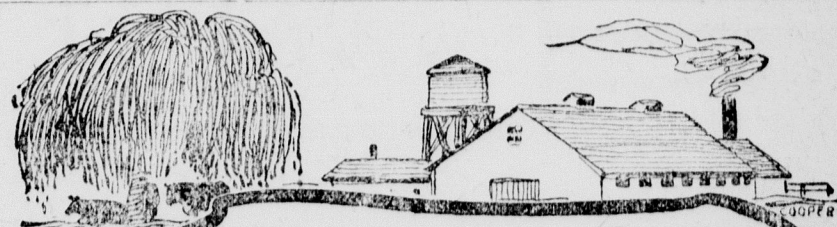
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



WHERE THERE ARE COWS

No matter how few or how many, there should be a

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

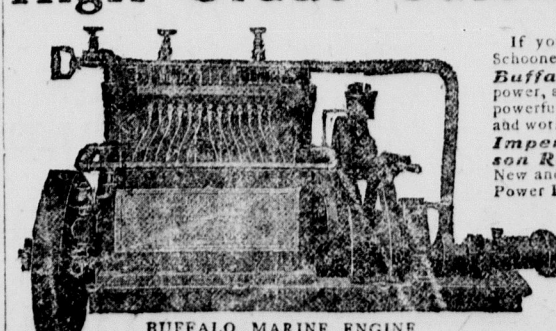
Its use means Pure Milk, Heavy Cream, and the Best of Butter. No Home Dairy—no Country Place—complete without a DE LAVAL.

If you will tell us the number of cows you are milking we will send you our 1904 Catalogue and other valuable dairy information free.

The De Laval Dairy Supply Co. 9-11 Drumm St., San Francisco 107 First St., Portland, Oregon

GREENBANK BEST PRUNE DIP. Powdered 98 per cent. Caustic Soda T. W. JACKSON, No. 123 California Street, SAN FRANCISCO

High Grade Gasolene Engines

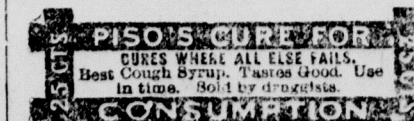


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If you want a Marine Engine for Launch or Schooner write us for full information about the Buffalo Gasolene Motor. Not excelled for power, speed or endurance. The lightest and most powerful Marine Engines on the market. Power and workmanship fully guaranteed. We build the Imperial Irrigating Pumps and Steam Rotary Saws and Gas Engines. New and novel. We build and equip Launches and Power Boats, large or small.

The Rogers Engineering Co.

109-111 New Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal.



PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

S. F. N. T. No. 32, 1904

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THIS PAPER

SYRUP OF FIGS



To sweeten,
To refresh,
To cleanse the
system,
Effectually
and Gently;

Dispels colds and
headaches when
bilious or constipated;
For men, women
and children;

There is only
one Genuine
Syrup of Figs;
to get its beneficial effects

Acts best on
the kidneys
and liver,
stomach and
bowels;

Always buy the genuine—Manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

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The genuine Syrup of Figs is for sale by all first-class druggists. The full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co.—is always printed on the front of every package. Price Fifty Cents per bottle.

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles** of Water Front on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

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WESTERN MEAT COMPANY

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

—AND SLAUGHTERERS OF—

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND CALVES.

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—PACKERS OF THE—

GOLDEN GATE —AND— MONARCH BRANDS

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

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PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

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Consignments of Stock Solicited.

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